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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N the Monthly Magazine for last month, page 314, I found some remarks on the verb *consider*. It seems to be asserted, that it is essential for the verb *consider*, when used in the sense of to *regard*, to be followed by the particle *as*; that there is not to be found in Addison, or any elegant writer, a different usage; and that the verb *consider* is, in this sense at least, neuter. I have little hesitation in saying that the three assertions are founded on misconception. The verb *consider*, and any other verb, will admit *as* after them, if the sense require it, without changing their meaning or denomination. *As* may mean *in the manner of*, or *in the proportion of*; and in this sense it is used in comparison; and sometimes when two words are put in apposition, denoting *in the quality of*. In this last sense, it is often redundant, and not always indispensable. I may say, "I consider Alfred *as* a good king," or, "I consider Alfred (to be) a good king;" and both sentences are generally supposed to have the same import. Addison says, "I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry." This is one instance in which the word *consider* is used for *regard*, and without *as*. It may be urged, that the word *like* supplies its place. If it do, it must be of the same import; and, in course, they are controvertible words. Substitute *like* in the foregoing sentence: "I consider Alfred *like* a good king." This has not the same meaning, for "Alfred was considered *to be* a good king." Therefore, as *like* does not exactly supply the place of *as*, this must be considered as one instance, and from Addison too, to shew the incorrectness of the second assertion. How the verb *consider* can be neuter, I cannot easily conceive. Two characteristics of a neuter verb are, that it admits no accusative after it (but one of cognate signification); and that it has no passive voice; neither of which is applicable to this verb. Dr. Johnson does speak of it as neuter; and indeed almost every English active verb may be found

in his dictionary, as neuters. Whenever a verb was used without an *expressed* object after it, Johnson called it neuter, making no distinction between *such* neuters real neuters, intransitive verbs, and those active verbs, which, when used reflectively, admit the suppression of the personal pronoun after them. *Join, surrender, send, see, hear, feel, touch*, &c. are all turned into neuters by him. "The Ligurians *surrendered* to, or *joined*, Annibal." These two verbs Johnson would term neuter; whereas it is sufficiently plain that "they *joined* or *surrendered themselves* to Annibal:" but as no ambiguity arose from the suppression of the pronoun, it was omitted. "My people do not *consider*;" "eyes have they and *see* not;" "ears have they and *hear* not;" "neither will they *understand*." Certainly, notwithstanding Johnson's great authority, these are to be considered active verbs, the objects to which, though not expressed, I believe few persons of common understanding would be at a loss to determine. Upon similar principles it is, that an intelligent writer on the Syntax of the Latin verb, considers *servo* as a neuter verb in the following sentences: "*Redi atque intus servo.*" "*Solus Sannio servat domum.*" In these, it is plain that some such words as *res quæ sunt*, are understood; and that *servo* does not cease to be active, and to signify actively. As well may *video, amo, vidi, vici*, be reckoned neuters, because the objects of chastisement, love, &c. have not been particularized; or the active verb *mitto*, because it is, as in the following sentences, like many other verbs both in Latin and English, often used without its accusative after it expressed: "*Miserunt Delphos consultum.*" "*Carthaginem miserunt ut mandaretur.*"

I believe grammarians have said that verbs used thus are put *absolute*; but, if under such circumstances they are to lose their distinguishing appellation, there is an end of all distinctions. The active verb *incipio* has been called neuter, because we can say "*ver incipit*," "the spring begins." The same author on the Latin verb asserts, that in the sentence, "the moon

moon *turns* round its axis," the word *turn* is neuter; adding "that he should perhaps make it a question, which was the more ancient kind, the verb active or the verb neuter." Such verbs I consider to be active and reflexive. *Moon* and *spring*, though inanimate subjects, undergo a sort of personification, and are so generally understood to be vested with a self-influencing power, that it is unnecessary to always particularize *themselves*, as the objects on which that power is exerted. The same kind of phraseology obtains in other languages; as, in French, they say, "Les jours commencent à s'allonger:" "the days begin to lengthen." In Spanish, "Se acaba la riña," "the quarrel ends:" and in both, "the sun sets," "Se pone el sol;" "Le soleil se couche."

The verb *steal* is likewise changed into a neuter, by Johnson, by adding the word *away* to it. "I stole away," i. e. "I went off privately;" but here again *myself* is the object, though it was unnecessary to mention it; in the same manner as we say in colloquial language "I took myself off or away." The truth is, that even those verbs which are neuter and intransitive, may, with the assistance of a preposition, be changed into active transitive verbs, as, "I laugh at a man;" "the man is laughed at." "I agree to a proposal;" "the proposal is agreed to." "Fortune smiled on him;" "he was smiled on by fortune." Such verbs, the learned Dr. Campbell denominated compound active verbs.

These remarks possess no intrinsic importance; but, as they are intended for the correction of what, I am inclined to believe, is a mistake, they have some little claim to insertion in any spare corner of your much-respected Miscellany.

One remark more, to mention a very common, though it may be deemed a very trivial, error, in orthography: the word *plumb*, instead of *plum*, a fruit. Few of your readers need to be informed that *plumb* is derived from *plumbum*, lead; a commodity, which, although it belongs to the mineral kingdom, and may have some relation to some individuals of the animal kingdom, is entirely excluded from the vegetable creation. I am, Sir,

Crouch-End,
May 4, 1805.

Yours, &c.
J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A RESPECTABLE correspondent, in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, objects to the definition of

accent, given by Murray, in his "English Grammar," on the ground that it is not consistent with the etymology of the word, or does not accord with the signification it formerly denoted. Considering this objection to have arisen partly from oversight, I do not doubt that the author would be pleased to have it pointed out.

We have the authority both of Walker and Sheridan, that *accent*, when used to direct the pronunciation of single words (and the mark we call *accent* is never used for any other purpose in English), means nothing more than a peculiar mode of distinguishing one syllable from the rest*; and that when restricted to this sense, as in our dictionaries, it is not referred to tune, but to time; to quantity, not quality; to the mere equable or precipitate motion of the voice, not to the variation of notes and inflexions. Now, it is very evident, from the first paragraph, under the head *Prosody*, in Murray's Grammar, where the subject is treated, that *accent* is considered as distinct from tone, and merely as a mode to regulate the quantity of our syllables. "Prosody," says the author, "consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising *accent*, quantity, emphasis, pause, and *tone*; and the latter, the laws of versification."

The definition offered by your correspondent may be very correct, so far as it regards the nature of *accent* in the ancient languages; but its truth may be questioned when applied to the term, as commonly used and understood in our language. If *accent* with us means the raising or depressing of the tone of the voice, it may be asked, whether this tone is uniformly the same in all words, or is it sometimes varied? If it be not uniform, how are we to discover its changes? We have only one accentual mark adopted in our language, and it could scarcely have been intended that this should denote different tones of the voice. With as much

* *Accent*, with them (the ancients) signified certain inflexions of the voice, or notes annexed to certain syllables. Of these they had three in general use, which were denominated accents, and the term used in the plural number. The term, with us, has no reference to inflexions of the voice, or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest, denominated by us *accent*, and the term, for that reason, used by us in the singular number. — *Lectures on Education*, quarto ed. p. 41.

† Tenth edition, p. 190.

reason might it be supposed, that the accent used by the French to mark the acute sound of their *e* masculine, could also perform the office of the grave and the circumflex.

A writer, in a former number*, having detected one or two instances of false grammar in the Exercises to Murray's Grammar, and his criticism having been adverted to in the paper to which I have attempted a reply, give me leave to observe, that, had the writer of that article examined subsequent editions, he would have found his doubts removed. At the same time, it must be allowed, he has paid this eminent grammarian a fine compliment; since, out of more than a thousand examples, contained in the Exercises, he was able to find but *one or two* which he supposed to be erroneous.

Hitchin, 1805.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the learned author of the Flora Britannica has, in his reply to my last letter†, expressed a wish that my intended "Criticisms may appear as soon as possible, that if any thing can be learned from them, he may, with all due acknowledgment, profit by them," in his next volume. I must candidly inform him, that, upon mature and deliberate consideration, I have been led to abandon my design altogether, as inexpedient and unnecessary. The candour which pervades Dr. Smith's mind, is to me a sufficient pledge that he is sincerely actuated by a regard to truth, and a real desire to promote its interests and extension; and that, therefore, no errors or imperfections which his work contains will be permitted, on any interested or personal considerations, to remain uncorrected in the remaining part, or in any future edition, of his truly valuable and important Flora. I must, however, be permitted, in justice to myself, to add, that the motives which led me to offer the remarks I have already made, originated in a desire to correct what appeared to me as error, and not from any such unworthy or illiberal ideas as having my vanity hurt by the rejection of any supposed botanical discoveries whatever.

The reasons Dr. Smith has assigned, in reply to my charges, are as satisfactory as any reasonable mind, upon the ma-

turest and most dispassionate judgment, could wish, and I can truly assure him, that they are so to my own; and I trust he will accept this as an adequate acknowledgment for an inconsideration which originated in misconception, and not in the most distant intention, or remotest wish, of "designedly calumniating the intentions" of a man whom, in reality, I respect and esteem.

Durham,
May 12, 1805.

R. H. CARR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING can be more gratifying to the friends of ingenuity than to see the merit of discoveries or inventions revert to their true authors, rather than (as is too often the case) to perhaps some obscure individual, who may be indebted for the supposed claim of priority as much to the wonted bashfulness of the real experimentalist, as to that forwardness which in general characterises the novice. As such your readers will peruse the letter of Mr. Henry on the disengagement of inflammable air from coal, in your last number, with pleasure, as well because it proves the claim of Mr. Murdoch to what has been of late pompously handed about as a new discovery, as also from the promise annexed of further observations on the subject from Mr. Henry himself. The distillation of coal for obtaining various volatile ingredients has been long carried on in the large way by Lord Dundonald and others, but the gas passing off during the process has not been applied (except in the instances at Birmingham) to any purpose, although its inflammable property has from the first institution of those processes been perfectly known; nor can I imagine the distillation of coal, as proposed to be performed by some few individuals, not only for the sake of light and heat but for the ammoniac, oil, &c. of the same, to be capable of being carried on without infringing upon the patent of the noble Earl. Yet supposing these circumstances to be over-ruled, it appears to me that to become eligible for private purposes some provision must be made for the escape of the newly formed gas, the product of the combustion of the hydrogen in the atmosphere of the apartment; for in all combustions the oxygen combining with the basis to be consumed, whether carbon, phosphorus, sulphur, or hydrogen, &c. engenders a compound which in the last instance is known to be water. If then,

3 I 2

I say

* Vol. 18, p. 405.

† See Monthly Magazine for March.

I say, the newly formed aqueous gas be diffused through the apartment illuminated by the combustion of the hydrogen, it must experience a condensation on the walls and furniture of the room agreeably to all cases wherein vapour becomes condensed by the contact of a colder body; and this I am apprehensive must prove an impediment to its adoption in private houses, unless, perhaps, in some degree obviated by a funnel placed immediately over the chandelier, to allow the vapour to pass off before its condensation can ensue. The fact itself I anticipated before I went some time ago to the Lyceum, to see the method of illumination there practised, not doubting but the walls, &c. of the theatre must be covered, after the lapse of a few hours, with drops of water, the product of the combustion of hydrogen gas in common air; and I was unexpectedly satisfied in observing, after a while, the muffs of a party of ladies accompanying me, to be studded with moisture in a state of extreme division, resembling the finest dew, agreeably to the well known property of capillary filaments and pointed bodies, to attract and condense moisture. There is no doubt that much may be expected, when gentlemen of so distinguished a rank in the scientific world as those before-mentioned, exert their abilities to apply discoveries in chemistry to economical and domestic purposes; but as far as relates to the Lyceum, I must aver, that the method as there exhibited, cannot be adapted to those ends, unless, indeed, it is proposed to include among the saleable product of this distillation, the emolument of water also, which may be readily obtained by collecting it from the walls of the room, by means of cloths, or wringing out the curtains and other linen furniture of the apartments, on the morning subsequent to their illumination by the burning of the coal smoke.

Kennington,
May 9, 1805.

I am, Sir, &c.
G. J. WRIGHT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken in your useful and respectable publication, the Monthly Magazine, for a long time past, and on looking over No. 128, for this month, yesterday, I read an article on the bruising of malt, signed Zythopceus. Be pleased to communicate to the writer, that he may be supplied with machines for bruising of malt, either by hand, horse, or other power, from the manufactory of Messrs. Todd and Campbell, of this place; the

bruising is performed by plane cylinders of cast iron, turned, true-made, of different sizes, and fitted in wood frames, with a fly wheel, hopper, &c. &c. to work by hand; price from five guineas up to fourteen guineas; those to work by horse are large, and are more according to size.

That bruised malt is much superior to ground, there is no doubt; experience, the best criterion we can judge by, evidently proves it; as also, that the operation is performed by plane rollers, true and parallel to each other, much better than by fluted ones, and less liable to injury by flints, gravel, &c. &c.

I lately read, in a periodical publication, an account of cast-iron plates being made centuries ago, with monumental inscriptions and placed in churches. It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to be informed, that in this neighbourhood cast iron mile-plates are used and found to answer extremely well on the roads; the commissioners of the turnpikes finding stone so defaced, applied to Messrs. Todd and Campbell, who made them plates of cast iron; the letters and figures are indented, the plates strongly fixed on the stones. On the road from hence to York, which is very public, twenty-nine are placed from Beverly to Nesby bridge; they were fixed seven years ago, are as good now as at first, and perfectly legible.

Messrs. Todd and Co. are founders of iron, brass, &c. and manufacturers of various articles in cast and wrought iron-machinery, &c. &c. and will reply to Zythopceus, or other of your Correspondents communications, either in the way of trade, or information. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Cannon Place,
Hull, May 11, 1805. JOHN TODD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether the disquisition I contemplate be suited to the inclinations of your guests; but I consider you as the caterer, who selects a mental repast for your numerous readers, and of course, that you occasionally introduce, by way of dessert, some topics for their amusement and investigation.

To those among your learned and sagacious correspondents I would therefore propose the solution of a question, which, though it be of no absolute importance, yet either tends at length to prove that Homer sometimes nods, or that his readers sleep; and which latter sentiment, not only His Grace of Buckingham entertained in his

his day, but which at all times occupied the bosoms of singular advocates, and now seems equally to possess the mind of a present elegant and learned artist.

I find several passages, both in the *Iliad* and in the *Odyssey* of Mr. Cowper, which describe the mode in which the convivial bowl was accustomed to pass. But these instructions do not correspond; for instance, from right to left, *Il. B. i. 580, 736. ix. 214. Od. xxi. 170, 322.* Again, in *Od. B. iii. 432. xvii. 439,* from left to right is represented as accurate. The latter place relates the method which Ulyses took of applying to the suitors as a mendicant, and he entreated them from left to right. This, we are advised in the note subjoined, was, that he might begin auspiciously: to which is added, wine was served in the same direction. But this by no means agrees with the successful manner in which Vulcan administered nectar to the deities, in the close of the first book of the *Iliad*; and therefore I am yet to learn, whether the cup went round in the way we deliver the cards at whist, or the contrary manner in which we distribute them at quadrille.

Mr. Pope usually contents himself with making the bowl to circulate, without attending to the mode in which it passed. There is, indeed, but one passage, and that is in the *Odyssey*, where he particularizes the manner of this ceremony. This is *ia B. xxi. 149,* where Antinous instructs the suitors,

"From where the goblet first begins to flow,
From right to left, in order take the bow."

Antinous makes this proposition, says Mr. Pope in his note, that every person may try his skill without confusion. Perhaps, it is proposed by Antinous, continues he, by way of omen, the right hand being reckoned fortunate; but, however that be, it is very evident, that in the entertainments of the ancients the cup was delivered towards the right hand.

The difficulty of comprehending the true mode, I am aware, consists in our right apprehension of the several passages; and I freely acknowledge that to me they are not sufficiently explicit to ascertain whether *right to left* ought to be confined to the individual, or from the right hand of one to the left of his next associate, which is direct the reverse of the other; and yet however this may be, we still find the same difficulty or error recur in the discordance of the several quotations.

In the conclusion of Mr. Pope's note x. he doubts not but the bowl out of which

these persons drank, would by Antiquaries be thought inestimable; and the possession of an ancient bowl is not quite so valuable as the knowledge of an ancient custom.

March 22, 1805.

W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"AN Inquirer," at p. 105 of your last Magazine, asks for the author of the "*Auld Scots Lilt*," of "*Auld Robin Gray*." That the words are anciently original, I have no doubt; but have never heard them ascribed to any particular author. What I conceive to be the original song, is printed by R. Bremner, who was a well-known music-seller, facing Somerset House. The modern, in which the first verse is "*Recitative*," and in the succeeding stanzas *chromatic* passages are used, was sung at Covent-Garden, in 1781, by Mrs. Kennedy, (than who more fit?) and the same year at Vauxhall. I must on this occasion remark, that it was the first instance of chromatic music that occurred to me in the common ballad style.

While on this subject, permit me to lament, as I have had frequent occasion to do, that musical publications are generally without a date, to the no small inconvenience, and frequent disappointment, of enquiry.

The Epigram, p. 126, has been frequently, and incorrectly, given. It appeared originally in a thin quarto volume, entitled, *Salmagundi; or, a Miscellaneous Combination of Original Poetry, 1791.*

My intention in this communication is, to endeavour to account for the origin of it, which, from very respectable authority, is as follows:

A student at Cambridge, having by some means given offence to his superior, (Dr. B.) he, to punish him, gave him for a thesis, "*Ignotum omne pro magnifico.*" This was considered by the student as an intended affront; and, recollecting the mode in which his superior kept his cattle, complicated his exercise, as well as his retort, at the same time, which was posted in several places, before, or at least as soon as, his trial was over.

"*Ignotum omne pro magnifico.*"

Salmagundi, p. 126.

"Averse to pamper'd and high-mettled
steeds,

His own upon chopt-straw Avaro feeds:
Bred in his stable, in his paddock born,
What vast ideas they must have of corn!"

LIBERNATUS.

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONTINUAL as is found the necessity of accurate recurrence to the sciences of chronology and geography, to persons of liberal education, in their historical studies, and often in their miscellaneous reading, yet few individuals possess, naturally, the power of recollecting, at will, what they may have learnt in these important branches of knowledge. A technical method, therefore, of sure and ready recollection will, indisputably, be allowed of great use and advantage.

I, some years since, in the course of literary instruction, completed a series of Tables of all the Sovereigns of modern Europe from about the eleventh century, in addition to those of the late Dr. Grey, in the department of ancient history; which latter I had first adopted with success in teaching chronology, on Dr. Grey's ingenious scheme of "Artificial Memory," to my different pupils, and particularly to some ladies of fashion, and to my own daughters. To these Tables I have added a new Series on Geography, which I taught my pupils in the same method.

Having applied the use of the technical memory to a number of other objects beyond the original design of its inventor, I have endeavoured, at least in its application, to improve the advantages of this valuable art.

I venture particularly to recommend its use to persons in situations obliging them to speak extemporaneously; whether in lectures on any branch of art or science, or in the character of advocates at the bar, of orators in the pulpit, of members of parliament, or other persons engaged in public life; little doubting, that, in proportion to the extent of its application, it will be found to deserve attention, and to gain upon the partiality of the public. Who, may I be permitted to ask, previously to having had much opportunity of practice, in any of the cases alluded to, has not been sensible of failing occasionally in the recollection of his heads of discourse, and particularly of topics arranged under them, in preparing to address a public audience?

From the instances of success in the use of this method, which I have witnessed, I cannot but feel a strong degree of confidence in its efficacy, to prevent the inconvenient and mortifying failure here noticed.

Gentlemen, who have been bred in any of our classical seminaries, will have no

difficulty in constructing memorial lines in the hexameter measure of Dr. Grey, or in the sapphics, which, from my experience of their more pleasing effects on a British ear, I have generally preferred in the numerous Tables properly my own—in those on geography excepted; nor do I despair, that a few rules, which I have laid down for their construction in either measure, will, if resolution be not wanting, prove easily practicable to well-educated persons of both sexes, though hitherto unacquainted with their nature.

I have, in this "New Memoria Technica," omitted my predecessor's Tables on astronomy, on ancient coins, weights, and measures, and some of his miscellaneous articles, for reasons which will be assigned in the Preface or Introduction to my book. The explanations of the art itself, to whatever objects applied, will be almost wholly my own.

The terms and conditions of this work, which the small emoluments I derive from my profession oblige me to publish by subscription, form the proper matter of my advertisements, which have appeared, as they will continue to do, in most of the public papers.

As the work, wanting little more than my last correction, is almost ready for printing, it is fully my intention, should it, by Christmas next, meet with sufficient encouragement from the liberality of the public, to put it then to the press, and to publish it in the course of the ensuing winter. I cannot, therefore, but wish it to be understood, that all who mean to honour it with their patronage, would greatly enhance the obligation by an early communication of their intention to subscribe.

It being well known, that tabular printing, and especially that of Tables like mine, in which a continual and correct intermixture of Roman and Italic letters, and a frequent use of arbitrary marks or signs, will be necessary, is more expensive than ordinary printing, and that every branch of press business, not to mention the price of paper, is advanced; it is but fair to apprise the public, that my book, though in large octavo, will be somewhat dearer, in proportion to its quantity of matter, than books of that sized paper commonly are.

Your kind admission of this account of my intended publication into your celebrated miscellany, cannot fail of promoting my success, and will confer a great obligation on, Sir, Your's &c.

J. LETTICE.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS to the NOTES on
HEYNE'S VIRGIL. (Continued from
p. 353 of the last Number.)

THE ÆNEID.

Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat.

v. 372.

"FEREBAT se," says Heyne, is the same with *incedebat*, *veniebat*. Rather, I think, *gave himself out for*, *reported himself*.

..... meliorem animam pro morte Daretis.

v. 483.

"Meliores"—*præstantiores*, a better, sarcastically. Not merely *aptiores*, as Servius says.

Ingentique manu malum —. Erigit, v. 487:

I think the proper use of *ingens* will not admit this to be understood as *magna multitudo*, but rather, *with mighty hand or strength*, referring to Eneas himself.

.... ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu. v. 506.

I am amazed that Heyne could suppose *plausus* to mean the clapping of the wings of the poor pigeon tied on the top of a high mast. It would be hyperbole indeed to represent this as making every thing re-echo with its noise.

..... pars densa ferarum
Testa rapit, sylvas.

vi. 7.

If "rapit" says Heyne, means *collected*, *seized*, or *tore down*, what can be more jejune, after the swelling words "densa ferarum testa," by which the *wood* is denoted? The poet, therefore, *must* have meant *rapit cursu sylvas*, ran through the woods to explore them for water or game. But I fear the expressions *campum rapere*, applied to a horse, or *aquora rapere*, to a ship, will not justify this explanation; and whatever becomes of the poet's judgment, we must admit the obvious sense of gathering wood to feed the fire that was just kindled *venis silicis*.

..... horrendæ secreta Sibyllæ. vi. 10.

The epithet *horrendæ* is not, I think, transferred by hypallage from *secreta*, but is properly applied to the Sibyl in the sense of *inspiring awe or dread*.

..... neque enim ante dehiscunt

Attonitæ magna ora domus.

vi. 52.

I cannot suppose, with Heyne, that the epithet *attonitæ* here connected with *domus*, is really meant to apply to the *persons* who open the doors of the shrine; such an explanation is inconsistent with

the figure of personification, evidently intended by the poet. The mansion, which waits to throw open its doors spontaneously on hearing the vows and prayers of Eneas, is, with the same idea of personification, made *attonita*, *awe-struck* with the presence of the deity, and the consciousness, as it were, of the great things transacted within it.

Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis

Gaudia.

vi. 278.

"Sopor" is more than *somnus*; it is the profound sleep approaching to *apoplexy*, and therefore well said to be akin to Death.

The "mala mentis gaudia" is explained by Heyne as if it were "joys of a bad mind," or "guilty joys." I rather think, from the company they are placed in, that they are *noxious, excessive, extravagant*, joys, such as frequently prove destructive to the frame.

"Rimaturque epulis"

vi. 599.

Surely not the same with *ad epulas*, but much more strongly, *he searches by feasting*. Thus "rimari terram rattris."

Aggeribus focer Alpini atque arce Monæci
Descendens.

vi. 831.

Though it is certain that Virgil frequently makes use of a particular term instead of a general or abstract one, yet I think no man in his senses would have specified the *arx Monæci* in this case, if he had not intended to represent Cæsar's troops as in fact marching from this place, however irreconcilable to history this may appear to us. To suppose that saying "he came down from the Alpine heights and the summit of Monaco," means no more than *from the Alps* generally, is making a jest of language, and passing nonsense and absurdity under the notion of poetic licence. I see not why it may not apply to Cæsar's return from Spain by Marseilles, which was immediately preceding the campaign against Pompey himself in Greece. *Vid. Cæs. Bel. Civ. ii. § 20.*

The Prophetic View of the Posterity of
Eneas.

Heyne, in a learned and ingenious view of the different modes of introducing predictions of future events in epic poetry, prefers this adopted by Virgil to all others, as the happiest and best adapted. But surely it is attended with a palpable inconsistency. For, admitting the transmigration

gration of souls into new bodies; and their revisiting the earth, under other forms, to be a plausible theory; yet how is it possible that these souls, having undergone their lustrations, being purified from all terrene pollutions, and now waiting for their transmission to a new state of existence, how is it conceivable that these should bear about them marks and distinctions acquired in the life which they are *hereafter* to lead? Here we find Romulus, Numa, Marcellus, and others, appearing under certain characters suited to their *future* condition and actions. Even if they were to live over again all their former life, yet in *this stage*, when they are purified and have drunk the waters of Lethe, they ought to have no characteristic marks of their earthly existence. J. A.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEDICAL APPLICATION of ELECTRICITY, by RICHARD SHILLITOE.

ELECTRICITY above many other aids of the science of medicine, has been too often considered by its admirers as a catholicon, or, universal worker of good; and by its adversaries as an inert remedy, or at best only calculated to effect disease through the medium of the imagination.

To render the application of this fluid, both safe and effectual in curing disease, not only its peculiar properties should be known and its *modus operandi* understood, but the manner in which it should be applied, as well as an attention to the nature of the disease to be cured.

It is I conceive to a want of due discrimination in these respects that so many contradictory accounts appear, concerning the medical effects produced through the medium of electricity.

The farther to elucidate my opinion on this subject, I will just introduce a few facts which have come under my own observation, in which it has been of peculiar service.

In most instances of acute inflammation of the eyes coming under my notice, I have found that immediate relief is received by the application of the electric aura; on the contrary, I have generally had to observe that the chronic ophthalmia has been more successfully treated by sparks emitted from a fine point.

Two days after a sailor had received a contusion on one of his fingers, his hand became so firmly clenched that consider-

able force could not open it. Sparks from an electric machine were applied, when in a few minutes it relaxed. During this state of relaxation a moderate shock was passed through his hand, which absolutely produced the contrary effect, for it then became as firmly clenched as before. Sparks were again applied, which restored it to its natural state: this alternate contraction and relaxation was successively produced by these different forms of electricity.

From these circumstances in conjunction with several others, I presume, that in all local complaints, sparks will invariably be found to be more efficacious as well as more safe than shocks; but this more particularly so in the first instance. And further, that as long as sparks are capable of producing any excitement, it is an invariable rule with me for the reason before adduced, to prefer them to shocks.

Ingram-court, Fenchurch street,
May 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent A. B. in your Magazine for July, 1804, expresses a wish for the appearance of an English translation of Poggio Bracciolini's celebrated dialogue. I beg leave to inform him, that many of the hours which I can spare from my professional duties, are devoted to Italian literature; and I shall be willing to undertake the translation, if he will favour me with a copy of this work, which is not at present in my possession, and of which I pledge myself due care shall be taken. I shall for this purpose leave my address with you, and shall be glad to hear from A. B.

Dungeness,
May 6, 1805.

I am, Sir, &c.
J. J. T. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you sometimes admit a solitary Query, oblige me by presenting the following to your readers:—Whether Kepler was the real inventor of the magic lantern in 1665? I have somewhere read either that the magic lantern or the principle on which it is constructed was known to Roger Bacon; but as I am not aware of the period when convex lenses were first known, I am incapable of judging how far the fact may be allowed as an anecdote of optical science.

Your's, &c. SCIOPTRICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SHORT residence at the following town, in the last summer, enabled me to make the observations which I send for the perusal of the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

Teignmouth, a considerable sea-port and watering-place in Devonshire, is, as its name imports, situated at the entrance of the river Teign, which takes its rise in the forest of Dartmoor. It is beautifully situated for its command of the sea, having in its front the entrance of the river Exe, with the adjoining white rocks near Budley and Sidmouth; the western side commanding the entrance into Torbay.—The mouth of the harbour has a bar, which makes it difficult to enter, but there is good anchorage within; and the river is richly ornamented on each side, so far up as Newton Bushel, with numerous villages, and hills and valleys of fine verdure. There is a passage-boat from Teignmouth to Shaldon, on the opposite side of the river, which is a place chiefly inhabited by Newfoundland merchants, and fishermen. About a mile from this is Ringmore, whose inhabitants are of the same class; but ship-building is carried on, in addition, with much success.—These two places appear as branches belonging to Teignmouth, and have risen into repute only a few years since. There are some lodging-houses at each; but the inconvenience of the passage over prevents their increasing very rapidly. The Ness, just by the bar, on this side the water, is a romantic mass of large stones, abounding with the limpet, or *patella vulgaris*, and the common muscle; and Stoke Common, which causes many a weary walk, affords a delightful prospect of the surrounding country, amply compensating the trouble of ascending to it. We here meet with numerous specimens of the *Erica*.

Teignmouth is divided into two parishes, called East and West, and contains about twelve or fourteen hundred inhabitants. The church at East Teignmouth is close to the water-side, and is considered to have been built by the Saxons or Danes. It is not only very gloomy, but inconvenient and irregular. The church at West Teignmouth is modern-built, and something like a cross; and the roof is curiously supported by branches from a pillar in the centre, similar to the wire-work of an umbrella. The town is incommodious in general; the streets are narrow, dark and dirty, and without or-

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der; the style of building most confused and tasteless; perhaps lath and plaster coloured yellow or white, with green doors and window-frames; but as it is not frequented for the comforts of a happy fire-side, the Wark, as it is called, and the various surrounding prospects, compensate for every other inconvenience.—This name is given to an excellent gravelled path, of about six hundred feet in length, by the side of the sea, whose margin presents a most beautiful hardened beach of fine sand, continuing upwards of two miles in length, towards one end of which the rocks gradually rise to eighty or one hundred feet, presenting here and there, as a relief to their majestic rugged front, patches of elegant verdure. The conchologist meets with few shells worth notice: in general they are of the most common species. The bathing-machines are numerous, and are run into the water with very little trouble by women, as the slope is gradual: they are much used by invalids, as well as a warm salt-water bath, which has lately been erected. The town has twice been nearly destroyed by the French; and at East Teignmouth, in front of the *Bella Vista*, when the winds have much dispersed the sands, the sites of some of the houses are to be seen—This has occasioned an observation, that the sea gains on our western coast, because here it often passes where houses formerly stood; but it should be remarked, that the present buildings are often inundated by the water; and if they were not erected, it would make a still farther progress into the town; for it is only on a strong easterly wind and spring-tides that the sea breaks so high, high-water mark being considerably below where the ruins appear. The shipping belonging here is under the management of the Custom-house at Exeter. The Newfoundland trade was followed with great advantage some years ago, but is not now so extensive; and this decline is not applicable here only, but to the other ports in the neighbourhood, such as Topsham and Dartmouth, the latter of which was once the most considerable, but is now less than Teignmouth; and the Topsham merchants are no longer known. A considerable coasting-trade is carried on with Liverpool, the vessels loading with white-clay for the potteries in the north, and returning with coal, salt, &c. for the west. The article of clay has within these few years become a valuable product to the owners of land in the parish of Teign

3 K

Grace

Grace and Kingsteniton. It is dug in pieces of about twelve inches square, sometimes meeting with a vein containing many tons, and in general very near the surface of the earth, so that not much land is destroyed to come at it, as the chafins are soon filled up and sown with grass. It is and has long been a subject of wonder, why a pottery for white earthen-ware cannot be established immediately on the spot where the clay is dug? But the fact is, that fuel is in Devonshire too expensive, as not to admit the carrying on a trade of this sort; and the inhabitants are content to send off the raw materials to the distance of two or three hundred miles, to be manufactured, and returned to them for their own use. There is, indeed, a pottery, on a very small scale, at Bovey, just by the pits, where is found a coal, but of a peculiar quality, and not affording a sufficiency for the purpose, without an amazing expence, which destroys the profit.—This coal is defined to be of a brown, or brownish black colour, and of a laminar texture; the laminæ are frequently flexible when fresh dug; though they generally harden on exposure to air. Its organic structure is discovered by boiling it in dilute nitrous acid, by which its fibres are laid bare. It seems to consist of wood penetrated by petroleum or bitumen, and frequently contains pyrites, alum and vitriol.

As the Teign abounds with fine salmon in particular, the poorer people of Shaldon and Ringmore chiefly subsist by their seas; their right of fishing is granted by Lord Clifford at an annual rent. They are drawn by women, who appear to be of a hardy race, though now (I am told) somewhat degenerated, since they have been known to undertake the pilotage of ships in and out of the harbour equally with the men. The lower order at Teignmouth get their livelihood by fishing in the summer season; in the winter they are partly maintained by the parish, as the profits of their hard labour will not enable them to lay up scarcely ever any thing for the winter subsistence. It is amusing to the visitor to see the various emotions of these people while they are hauling the sea; the attention paid by each of them to draw it regularly; the expressions of the hope of success, and of the disappointment of failure, with the peculiar dress of the women, always attract more or less the attention of the stranger. There are trawl-boats belonging to the harbour, who put some distance

to sea; they are generally about twenty tons burthen, with three hands on board; these bring in the superior sorts of fish, such as the turbot, kite, soal, plaice, &c. and on their disposing of their "luck," as much art is used between them and their customers who carry it to market, as is afterwards used by them and the house-keeper. It is not to be wondered at, that the late unfortunate Morland could furnish his best sketches from such scenes as these: they are constantly producing new characters for the pencil of the Genius of Nature.

I could not forbear noticing one morning, when by the side of the fisherwomen, the remnant of superstitious belief in a *charm*; a girl who assisted them, was holding very quietly her hand to a man, who muttered something to himself while he gently rubbed the top of a finger. On inquiry what this meant, I was told that she had been stung by a fish; that this man and two or three more only in the town possessed the divine art of curing it in the manner he was practising, and that he never failed of performing it. At the close of the same day, I met the patient at her employment, and inquired whether she was healed or not? She replied, yes, or else she should not have been able to attend her work. As it was so singular a thing, I often talked of it to some or other of these people, and found that frequently this little fish infused its poison so deeply, as not only to occasion the part wounded to swell, but also to inflame the whole body to a dangerous degree, occasioning, for many hours, a deprivation of the senses almost to delirium, and requiring medical and surgical assistance. Another time I met a mother with her child, about six years old, who had been playing with one of the fish, which stung her in the hand; she was alarmed lest it might occasion its death: a few days afterwards I saw this woman on the beach, repairing her net, and inquired for the child: she showed it to me, saying, that she gave it some drops of Daffy's Elixir, which prevented its being very ill, but that for many hours the pain had been so great, that the child was in fits: its hand was then much swollen and inflamed.

The excursions by water in the vicinity of Teignmouth are numerous, either up the river Teign, or in the channel. If to the eastward, it is a pleasant sail down to Torbay. Along the coast the voyager passes in view the pretty parish of Mary Church, situated just behind a high rock

of limestone, which lines the shore nearly to the entrance of the bay; and the romantic retreat called the Barbican, in the corner of a small bay of that name. Near this is a quarry, where very fine marble has within these few years been found and worked with great advantage by some of the statuaries in Exeter. Below are the inexhaustible rocks that supply the eastern part of Devon with lime for all the purposes of building and agriculture. If a party land at the termination of these rocks, and ascends one of them, they are easily conducted to the famous cavern called Kent's Hole, whose situation has long attracted the curious subterraneous explorer. It is situated at the foot of a rock, and has two entrances, around which grow various plants, and among them the deadly night-shade. The largest and best entrance is about four feet high, and continuing about twelve feet, terminates in a chamber, with a descent leading on to the other vaults, sometimes the passage being only high enough for a person to creep along, suddenly leading into an apartment spacious enough to contain a hundred persons. There are five of these, but the largest is at the end of an entrance two hundred feet long, which barely admits a person going through; this is called the Oven, and here we meet with a lake of water, which prevents a farther progress. The whole cavern is hung with perisfaction, glittering with a beautiful appearance when the party chanceth to disperse and throw their lights in various directions in a place where darkness is truly visible; for it is necessary that every one who ventures in should take a light to prevent accidents by foul air, &c. Attempts have been made to work the stones and spars, but they do not prove ornamental.

The Thatcher and Axstone rocks, at the mouth of the bay, command a fine view of the Channel, and afford rabbits and various birds for the amusement of the sportsman. From Teignmouth up the Channel is Dawlish, the Warren, Exmouth, Starcross, Powderham Castle (the seat of Lord Viscount Courtenay), and a variety of places to diversify the *tedium* of a residence at a watering-place. The air of Teignmouth is strong, but more preferred for salubrity than the other towns on the coast, needing no other proof than its increasing yearly in houses and population. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE of the PRESENT STATE of SOCIETY and MANNERS in MODERN ROME. By M. FERNOW. (Continued from page 114 of No. 126.)

State of Religion and Morals.

IT might be imagined, that the inhabitants of a city which has been for so many ages the centre of the Catholic religion, who are educated and governed by priests, and nourish at their own charge a host of monks, were either the most religious, devout, and moral, or the most superstitious, bigoted, and fanatical, people on the face of the earth; but the fact is, that they are neither. The populace are neither distinguished by the piety nor the bigoted fanaticism which might be expected to result from the beneficial influence, or from the abuse, of religion.—Throughout all ranks and classes, religious superstition indeed reigns with despotic power; but of late it has been deprived of no inconsiderable portion of its domination, by the gradual encroachments of infidelity, of which the Revolution, when each individual durst venture to appear in his real character, afforded many striking instances. Excessive piety or bigotry is therefore so far from being a distinguished trait in the character of the Roman people, that I should, on the contrary, maintain, that there are few Catholic countries where less rigid devotion and less bigotry prevail than at Rome. The German Catholic, for instance, the Bavarian or the Swabian, the Swiss, the Tyrolese, are much more deeply interested in the performance of their religious duties than the Romans; and the Neapolitan populace have shewn the effects of fanatical fury. The disturbances which its momentary ebullitions have also excited at Rome, were insignificant, and were the unsuccessful results of the intrigues of the priests, who were obliged to employ all the arts they had at their command, in order to accomplish their purpose. If the French Government had entertained the design of reforming the Catholic faith, or of prohibiting the free exercise of religious worship, it would have met with less opposition at Rome than in most other Catholic countries, especially if it had taken care to gain over the people to its plan, by a substantial amelioration of their temporal condition. They beheld with indifference the removal of Pius VI. from Rome; they joked at the consequence

ment of the Cardinals in the convent of the Penitent Magdalen; and rejoiced when the Government sent out of the city thousands of foreign priests and monks, for they had long felt the burthen of maintaining those indolent and useless drones. This lukewarmness of the Romans to the Papal Government, under circumstances, which, in other countries, fanned the sparks of fanaticism into a flame, is not difficult to be accounted for. The dazzling *nimbus* of sanctity, which, when beheld at a distance, surrounds the supreme head and the chiefs of the Romish church, vanishes on a nearer approach.—The Roman has too frequent occasion, and is too much accustomed, to see in his Popes, when they do not appear clothed with the dignity of their pontifical office, nothing but mere men, and to canvas with freedom all their actions. He is acquainted with the private lives of the cardinals, prelates, priests, and monks; and these are not always so exemplary and so edifying, as to procure the individual the respect due to his profession: on the contrary, the latter is too often weakened by the contempt which they excite. Pasquin, the celebrated censor of modern Rome, who has for some years been completely silenced, formerly brandished the scourge over the holy father with the same boldness as over the most shameless Messalina. Many scandalous reports concerning the popes and cardinals are propagated among the people; they well know what an unholy spirit has often pervaded the conclave; they are acquainted with all the cabals, intrigues, and anecdotes, to which the election of the popes has given rise, and these afford them no small entertainment. Even the most stupid people (and that term certainly does not apply to the inhabitants of Rome) are at length sensible of the oppression of their rulers when it exceeds the wonted measure. This feeling had been powerfully excited during the last years of the pontificate of Pius VI. in which the condition of the people had become so much worse, that a reform was the ardent and universal wish. No wonder, therefore, if the Roman people were not only tranquil spectators of the overthrow of their government, to which they were attached merely by habit, and not by affection, but likewise rejoiced in security at the mortifications experienced by some of the cardinals, and the *Nipote*, who, being the principal instrument of their oppression, was particularly obnoxious. No wonder, if, with such a disposition, the whole apparatus of mi-

racles, processions, and fast-sermons—the exhibition of the most sacred relics, and the solemn consecration of the colours, were incapable of kindling a spark of fanaticism among the people, whose bosoms cherished the nascent hope of an amelioration in their condition from the expected change. On this account the people of Rome, without being favourable to the French, or actually desirous of a revolution, yet at first made no opposition to it. They wished for an improvement of their condition, and, in the first ebullitions of their joy, would willingly have sacrificed, not their religion, it is true, but a pope of whom they had long been weary, together with his cardinals, priests, and monks, and would have been content with his curates.

Notwithstanding this, the Roman people are not less firmly attached to their religion, or rather to that which their priests give them as religion—its exterior forms. To the practice of these, a great portion of the day is devoted; and a week seldom passes without the festival of at least one saint. The public worship, particularly on great festivals, is solemnized with all the dazzling pomp and splendour that can be expected only in the residence of the *Pontifex Maximus* of the Catholic church; but, alas! both on the part of the priests and the public, with that mechanical indifference which is the infallible result of the incessant repetition of the same ceremonies. To these ceremonies, however, the people are attached; they have grown into a habit, which they cannot relinquish, because they so conveniently fill the vacuity of their indolent minds; and the whole religious education of their youth (if the performance of certain mechanical duties, and the repetition of certain forms of prayer, may be termed education) merely tends, through custom, to render these exercises an indispensable necessity even at a very early age. Besides this, all religious festivals are at the same time holidays for the people, and as such are devoted to idleness and pleasure. They have, therefore, this additional motive for loving their religion, because it so often relieves them from the oppressive yoke of labour, and favours their propensity to indolence. The extreme attachment of the Roman people to their religious festivals, merely from a love of indolence, is evinced, among other things, by their continuing the celebration of the festivals of saints, abolished by the late Pope, and which, because the suppression of

of paper-money took place about the same time, are denominated *feste demeritate*. The motive for their abolition was, on account of the increased price of all the necessaries of life, to afford the labouring classes a greater number of days to earn a subsistence. Notwithstanding this, all the shops are shut on those days, as before; and if any one works, he is considered by his neighbour as a bad Christian, or, according to the present mode of expression, as a *Giacobino*.

If this attachment to the observance of exterior forms, and the belief in the fables of the priests, can be called a love of religion, then indeed the mass of the people of Rome are in a high degree religious. But if that term be understood to imply a powerful impulse of the soul to occupy itself with religious ideas and sentiments, and a pious life, conformable to that impulse, these qualities, notwithstanding all their religious exercises, will in vain be sought in their character. As the Romish priest regards his office as a trade, so the laity consider the service of God as a daily duty, which they must not omit, but of which they have no occasion to think any farther when it is once performed. They imagine themselves good Christians if they attend mass every day, mutter a certain number of prayers to their beads, give alms, abstain from animal food on fast-days, confess, and communicate, at the appointed times.—How little this species of religion is conducive to morality, the manners of the Roman people sufficiently evince. In no place is humanity sunk into deeper degradation and more sordid sensuality than here, where education is in the highest degree neglected, where indolence and begging are consecrated by religion, where justice is dependent on protections, where the murderer, escaping from the officers of a drowsy police, finds a secure asylum at the altars, or in the palaces of the great, and fancies himself relieved from the guilt of his crime if a priest gives him absolution. If it were possible entirely to eradicate the moral feeling from the minds of men in social communities, it must long ago have been banished from Rome. In fact, the Roman has no idea of true morality—of the disinterested practice of virtue for its own sake. With him, justice is a mere legal compulsion; honesty a prudential duty, which he performs for his private interest, and violates without hesitation, whenever he expects deceit to produce greater advantage; and works of benevolence are a loan to be repaid with

the eternal joys of paradise. Nevertheless, the Roman people would not be worse than those of other countries; for moral education is every where too much neglected. The innate civilization, which, amid the deep corruption of their morals, is distinguished as the basis of their character, and their lively, sympathetic sensibility, would probably make amends for the want of a better moral and religious education, were they but subject to a better government. To the papal government alone, to its wretched administration of justice, to its encouragement of indolence, its neglect of every species of industry, its laxity, its slowness, its self interested system of oppression, grounded on the infirmity and depravity of human nature, must be ascribed all the vices of the Roman people, their love of idleness, their aversion to labour, their want of industry, their propensity to chicanery, their sanguinary disposition, their poverty, in a word, their degradation as well physical as moral.

Domestic Mode of Life.

The domestic economy and mode of life of the common Roman is very different from that of more northern regions. The mild climate of Italy, which considerably diminishes the number of the necessaries of life, is the principal cause of this diversity, and their houses are constructed accordingly. Thus, for instance, the habitations of the common people have, in general, no passage, but you enter immediately from the street into the room in which they live. The ground floor, commonly inhabited by people of the lowest class, or occupied as shops by artisans, has, in general, no windows, but the light enters through the open door, and an open iron grating above it. As severe cold is very rare in winter, and even then seldom reaches the freezing-point, all those contrivances which northern nations employ against the cold, are here unnecessary.—The mildness of the weather permits the Roman to live during almost the whole year in the open air; he is therefore extremely inattentive to domestic convenience, or to the internal neatness and embellishment of his dwelling; so that the lodging of the common Roman is far inferior to that of the common man among us. A large bed without curtains, composed of a few bundles of straw and a mattress, and in which commonly the whole family sleep together, a chest, a table, a few chairs, and a small quantity of culinary utensils, all old, and purchased at second hand, constitute the whole of his

his furniture. He wants neither stove nor chimney in his habitation. A woollen cloak (which even the meanest Roman is not without) is a sufficient protection from the cold and the women carry a chafing-dish, with which they sit at their doors, recline at the windows, walk in streets, which, the whole winter through, is never out of their hands, and, as their inseparable companion, is denominated *marito*. Even men have recourse to the same method against the cold; and it appears at first a little extraordinary to strangers, to see persons of all conditions, and even military men, with chafing-dishes in their hands in winter and fans in summer. On the other hand, parasols, which here appear so necessary, are never used.

The fare of the Roman is as simple as his furniture. The climate itself imposes the necessity of moderation, and no hard labour demands any particular exertion of his strength. What suffices the common Roman for a whole day, would scarcely be a breakfast for a peasant of Lower Saxony or Westphalia; but the latter, it is true, often does more work before breakfast, than the Roman during the whole day. No one keeps in his house the least store of provisions, but every morning purchases a daily supply. According to the Roman custom, a great portion of those domestic offices, which, in other countries, belong to the wife, are here performed by the husband. Every citizen who does not live in style, that is, who keeps no servants, goes to market each morning, before he proceeds to business, for butcher's meat and vegetables, which he afterwards dresses, and brings to table, while the *signora sposa* lies in bed, or sits unemployed, without concerning herself about any of the domestic duties. Few females learn to boil a joint of meat, or to make a shirt. The domestic occupations of a genuine Roman female consist nearly of the following routine:—she rises late, gazes about her for an hour at the window, in summer handles the cooling fan, and in winter the genial *marito*, keeps up an amorous correspondence, and enters into conversation with her female neighbours, commonly on the subject of her *amori*. It is natural to suppose, that there are many exceptions to this rule, particularly among the lower classes; but that management and attention to the domestic economy which is the province of our wives and daughters, would here be sought in vain among the best.

The tables of the great are compara-

tively extremely frugal. You seldom find more than soup, meat, boiled and roasted, vegetables, and a dessert of cheese and fruit, even at the table of a *principe*. At night, perhaps, a salad and eggs, or fruit and bread, constitute the whole *cena*.

During the summer-months, the Roman makes two nights in the twenty-four hours. The heat during the day is so oppressive and relaxing, that the corporeal powers would be entirely exhausted by uninterrupted activity: the nights, on the contrary, are cool and refreshing. For this reason nobody works in the sultry hours of the afternoon. From one till four all the shops are shut: all hasten to enjoy repose; and the streets during that interval are as still and as empty as at night. When the violent heat is past, every one resumes his employment. At the approach of night, the inhabitants pour into the streets and public places of the city, or sit before their doors, to enjoy the agreeable coolness. The Corso is full of people till midnight, and bands of merry fingers and guitar players traverse the streets, to serenade their acquaintance or their mistresses.

It is customary here, as in Italy in general, to sleep naked. However indifferent this custom, introduced by the heat of the climate, may appear in itself, it has no small influence on the ideas and manners, of which the latter, as far as regards the relations between the sexes, and female modesty, are much more free here than in the north of Europe. A principal cause of this freedom appears to be, that the eye is here more accustomed to the sight of the naked figure. How many, especially of the fair sex, are there not among us, who have never seen a naked human body, and, from excessive modesty, are even ashamed of the sight of their own!—Here, on the contrary, where not only single individuals, or husband and wife, but likewise parents and children, sleep together naked in one bed, where each from his infancy is accustomed to see not only himself but others without any clothing, the senses become so habituated to the sight of nakedness, that it is neither avoided with such excessive modesty nor concealed with such care as in some other countries. The half-naked beggars in the streets, who would shock the chaste eyes of our females, are beheld without the least shyness by the Roman ladies, however disgusting the spectacle they in general present: and the naked figures in statues and paintings, which so easily inflame the fancy or the moral feelings of those

those to whom such a sight is new, make no more impression on the inhabitants of Rome, either male or female, than figures covered with drapery: their eyes are accustomed to it from their youth. A female with us would rather grant any favour to a man than the view of her unveiled charms, and parents would consider their daughter dishonoured if she exposed her person to the sight of man. On the contrary, a young Roman female would be much more flattered than offended, if an artist were to desire a sight of her figure for his study, and would, perhaps, comply out of mere complaisance. It is, therefore, not rarely the case, that poor people, to whom fortune has granted a handsome daughter, make an innocent profit of her charms, and, for a trifling consideration, permit artists to study the naked form of her figure. This practice is so little repugnant to delicacy, and has for ages been so common in this seat of the imitative arts, that the reputation of a girl, whose conduct is not, in other respects, reprehensible, does not suffer by it. The mother, in these cases, commonly accompanies her daughter to the artist, and watches over her innocence.

The great freedom with regard to the relations between the sexes, which at first appears so striking to the stranger, is, in fact, much less prejudicial to manners than might be supposed; for the ideas of propriety differ in every country. A Roman lady is much more open in the expression of her ideas and sensations, than our manners would permit; but she thinks no more harm than our females with much greater reserve. When, for instance, a mother relates to her visitor, that her daughter is in love, and is sick of love; when a young female candidly acknowledges that she wishes for a husband; when a woman replies to a question concerning her health, in a company of unmarried people, that she some time since discovered that she was pregnant, and describes the symptoms of her situation, or relates the circumstances that attended the birth of her last child, &c.; this openness appears striking only to the stranger, but by no means to the native, who every day hears the same subjects treated in the same manner. No notice whatever is taken of the presence of children, and still less are they sent into another room, as with us, by which injudicious method their curiosity is in general more powerfully excited. Hence children at Rome are early acquainted with the secrets of the sexes. This has no farther prejudicial influence on

their moral character; and the solitary vices, which blight in the bud the most promising corporeal powers, are here much more rare than among us.

Young females are here kept under rigid inspection till they marry, and the intercourse between the sexes is much more restrained than among us. A girl is not suffered to stir from home excepting in the company of her mother or some married relative, nor dare she speak to a young man but in the presence of her parents. These precautions may perhaps preserve the physical innocence of their daughters, but they are no guarantee for the purity of their minds. Parents in general believe they do sufficient if they exert their vigilance that their daughter may deliver the flower of her virginity uninjured to her future husband; but whether the imagination be pure and the heart uncorrupted, is not an object of much concern. People of fortune, who wish to be relieved from this troublesome task, frequently place their daughters, at the age of ten or eleven years, in a nunnery, where they live secluded from the world, under the discipline of the convent, till Hymen releases them from their confinement.—For this reason, a young female considers the day on which Hymen binds her with indissoluble ties, as that of her liberation, which promises to repay her with usury the joys of life, from which she has been so long withheld; and the god of marriage, satisfied with having tied the knot so firmly, that neither gods nor men can unloose it, beholds with indifference the incroachments of Cupid on his dominions; nay, he has even appointed him to a species of viceroyalty, in which, under the protection of custom, he rules uncontrolled, and of which Hymen himself is no longer able to dispossess him.

Cicisbeism, a custom peculiar to Italy, which allows a married woman to chuse another male confidant besides her husband, and who, in this quality, is denominated the lady's *cavaliero servente*, is common not only among people of high rank, but even among those of the middling class. Many condemn this custom, as the baneful consequence of corrupted manners, and as itself contributing to that corruption; others maintain, that it is innocent, like many other customs peculiar to different nations. Each grounds his opinion on his knowledge of the matter, and on his sentiments concerning conjugal duty and fidelity. It is possible that this custom may assume a different character in the different large towns of Italy.

Italy. According to the observations we have had occasion to make on this subject at Rome, we will venture to maintain, what no impartial Roman will deny, that the *cavaliere servente* is, if not in all, at least in by far the most numerous instances, the favoured lover of his lady. What can be more natural? With the reciprocal indifference of husband and wife, which is the infallible consequence of marriages of convenience, with the ardent disposition and warm passions of the Roman females, who are not accustomed to sacrifice a propensity of the heart, or even a caprice of their fancy, to that phantom, conjugal fidelity; with the seductive examples of universal custom, which sanctions this connection, and allows the *cavaliere servente* unlimited permission to see his lady, without witnesses, at any time and hour of the day, and even imposes on him the duty of amusing her,—it can scarcely be conceived that the favoured object sighs long in vain for the recompence of love. The lady, conformably to her prerogative, chuses and changes, according to her taste and humour, the person who is to occupy this post, while her husband does not enjoy even the privilege of giving his vote; and as he well knows that his *veto* is useless, and would only make the evil worse, he gives his tacit consent to her choice; and, to indemnify himself for the prejudice to his conjugal rights, becomes the *cavaliere servente* of some other lady.—The duties of a *cavaliere servente* are:—to attend his mistress every morning at her toilette; to accompany her during the day when and whither she pleases; to provide her with constant amusement; to attend her to the promenade, to the *conversazione*, to the theatre, to mass, &c.; in a word, with unremitting assiduity, to gratify all her wishes and all her caprices. Among the Roman nobility, this custom is so general, that it would be considered a violation of the *bon ton* were a lady to appear in public in the company of her husband. There are, nevertheless, some instances among the highest ranks of the nobility, of a wife having such an attachment for her husband, and such nobleness of sentiments, as to chuse none but him for her *cavaliere servente*. These, however, are but few, and by the rest of the world they are considered as eccentric characters. Either nobles or commoners, married or unmarried men, may be *cavalieri serventi*; nobles to the wives of commoners, and the latter to the ladies of noblemen. In this order personal merit

is the only recommendation. It is principally young prelates, who are in general the younger sons of noble families, and who, on account of their clerical character, are held in particular respect, that occupy these posts near the persons of ladies of the highest rank. A young prelate or *Monsignore* enjoys, in ecclesiastical Rome, the same superiority over laymen, as, in warlike Berlin or Vienna, an officer of the *corps de gendarmes*, or of the noble Hungarian guards, over civilians. The all-confounding revolution operated a sudden change in this system. The violet stockings and rustling cloaks of the *abates* were dispersed, like chaff before the wind, by the tri-coloured cockade. Complete anarchy succeeded in the empire of Cæsarism. The corps of *cavaliere serventi* was every where driven from the field by the victorious French; and in a few weeks, after the fair Roman ladies had recovered from the first alarm, all the vacant places were filled with republicans, who, ignorant of the duties and privileges of the station, in this case also grounded their republican system merely on the principles of the rights of nature. The success exceeded expectation. All the young and handsome women in Rome became republicans with soul and body.

The Roman nobility are more fond of pomp and exterior ostentation, than of real enjoyment and domestic convenience without splendour. In the latter they therefore go to very little expence, and are lavish only on the former. When a family has the gratification to see one of its members elected the head of the church, its most important object, next to that of speedily enriching itself, is, the construction of a large and magnificent palace.—No expence is spared either for the building or the furniture. The finest antique columns and statues, the rarest kinds of marble, furnished in past ages by the classic ground of Rome in such abundance, that all its churches and palaces are profusely embellished with them, together with the newest and most costly inventions of the reigning mode, are employed for this purpose; and the edifice, which is perhaps some years in building, consumes a considerable portion of the sums which pour from the public revenues into the coffers of the *napote*. Scarcely is the expensive structure completed, scarcely has the newly-ennobled family taken possession of the splendid mansion, when the pope dies, and with his life ceases the stream of their wealth, which flowed for too short a period to ensure the permanent affluence

of the family. At least, however, the monument of their prosperity remains; its splendid architecture, and its rich but old-fashioned furniture, attest the former opulence and the present reduced circumstances of its possessor. Such is the origin of almost all the large and magnificent palaces erected at Rome during the three last centuries. Though grand and superb in the plan, rich in embellishment, and costly in the furniture, they are destitute of domestic convenience, and exhibit not the least trace of what the Englishman calls *comfortable*. Most of these proud masses stand empty, and the rich antique furniture moulders in dust. Some of the first families, such as that of Borghese, Doria, Colonna, Massini, &c. whose prosperity was grounded on a permanent foundation, are the only exceptions. In their palaces reign princely magnificence and genuine Roman *grandezza* in the taste of the present age.

To the splendour of the great at Rome belongs a numerous retinue of servants in shewy liveries. Every cardinal and *principe* is obliged to keep at least thrice the number of domestics that he has any actual occasion for; for on festival occasions they are indispensably necessary for his state. These drones pass the greatest part of the day in the hall of the palace in playing at cards, or lie loitering at full length on the benches. Such a numerous train of domestics are but a comparatively small expence to their masters; their wages are so low, that not even a single man, and much less a family, can subsist upon them. To make amends for this wretched pay, they calculate on perquisites; for here prevails the beggarly custom, that, after every visit paid by a native or foreigner to the house of a man of rank, the servants, or, as they are here denominated, *la famiglia*, wait upon him the following morning to demand the *mancia*. Besides this, at Rome, where every thing is obtained by patronage, the valet of a cardinal or Roman prince is no insignificant person, and when such a fellow has insinuated himself into his master's favour, he becomes a man of so much importance, that even people of respectability do not disdain to court his favour.

Whoever receives a recommendation to any family of distinction at Rome, is received with civility; and it commonly depends on the stranger himself whether he chooses to cultivate this acquaintance. But he must not expect to find here the cordial hospitality of Hamburg or Vienna. The attentions paid him by the master of the

house are these: he gives him a general invitation to his *conversazione*, and takes care that the stranger who is recommended to him shall be invited to all the social circles within his sphere, to the *conversazioni*, card-parties, and academies of his acquaintance. It is not customary to ask a stranger to dinner. The Roman is too economical to put himself to expence for the sake of another without absolute necessity. To receive an invitation to dinner from a Roman, you must either be his intimate friend, or have rendered him some special service, or he must expect a similar return. Only some very extraordinary occasion, for instance, the presence of strangers of high rank, can induce the nobility to give an entertainment; but when such a case occurs, they make it a point of honour to treat their distinguished guest with the utmost magnificence, and the entertainments and festivities display princely elegance and profusion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

POPULAR applause is the strongest incentive to the diligence of a writer, who can laugh at the severity of criticism when he finds that new impressions of his work still continue to be printed. It is currently reported, that an eminent modern novelist has been seen to compose in a room full of company, and, on being asked if the noise did not damp the ardour of imagination, replied, "No, what I write, they will read." This strange boast seems justified by the success which often attends very voluminous writers, from Lopez de Vega to Peter Pindar.—Of the former writer it may be instructive to give some account, which I have sent you translated from Don Joseph Velaquez, his countryman, who wrote a very learned Treatise on Spanish Poetry, which was published at Malaga 1754. The fame of Lopez de Vega appears to have been more indebted to the weight than to the value of his works; and it is singular that the verses hereafter to be cited, express the same daring hopes of his future, founded on his past, success, which are recorded in the anecdote of the fair novelist. "Lopez (says Velaquez), trusting to the wonderful fluency of his style and the charming eloquence of his pen, held in scorn all the dramatic specimens which the writers of Greece and Rome have transmitted to us. Vega banished from his plays all considerations of probability, propriety, regularity, decency, decorum, and, in

short, every constituent principle which forms a legitimate dramatic composition. It is in vain that we look for, in this dramatist, unity of design, time, or place.—The same heroes, during the period of representation, are infants, youths, men, aged, and deceased. They travel, like vagabonds, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, as if they were borne through the air. In one place they fight a battle, in another place they are making love, in another turn friars. One scene is in Flanders, another in Italy, another in Mexico, &c. His serving-men talk like courtiers, his princes like blackguards, and his dames of quality like women without character or decency. His actors crowd the stage like so many battalions or regiments. In the representation of his *Baptismo del Principe de Fez*, seventy persons were introduced. His wonderful facility of writing excited the admiration of the vulgar, who were by no means capable of distinguishing the offspring of genius from the abortions of whim and caprice. But let the author speak for himself, and as it is his own cause, perhaps his own words will best appreciate the merits of his own performances. Speaking of those who applauded his comedies,

Mas ninguno de todos llamar puedo
Mas barbaro que yo, pues contra el arte
Me atrevò a dar preceptos, y me dexo
Llevar de la vulgar corriento, à donde
Me llamen ignorante, Italia y Francia.

Whilst readers still I have, I'll still compose,
And own myself no less a fool than those ;
All rules of art I'll wantonly defy,
And scorn the taunts of France and Italy, &c.

In another place, Vega is still more explicit, in which it appears, that, though he was well acquainted with the rules of the drama, yet that he neglected them for the reasons assigned in the following lines :

Y escrivo por el arte, que inventaron
Los que el vulgar applauso pretendieron,
Porque como los paga el vulgo, es justo
Hablarle en necio, para darle gusto.

To please the vulgar is my boasted art,
To gain applause from crowds my favourite
part,
And as the people's money fills my pouch,
If 'tis their taste, I'll play the scaramouch.

To speak plain, Vega sacrificed the interest of learning to his own, and did injury to the drama ; yet as there are worse faults in a writer, we may excuse him, as it appears that the poetic genius which inspired his pen was no other than that

which Persius in his prologue to his Satires has described :

Magister artis, ingenique largitor
Venter.

There were not wanting, indeed, men of taste and learning, of that age, who severely condemned the irregularities of Vega, and his uniform and absolute neglect of all dramatic precepts. Cervantes assumed this office of censor on Vega, in his *Don Quixote*, part 1st and chap. 48."

So far are we indebted to the learned, laborious, and candid Velasquez, for an account of this prodigy in scribbling ; for Vega is said to have written twenty-five volumes in folio, each containing twelve plays. That those persons who were unacquainted with the merits of the Spanish writer, may no longer wonder with a foolish face of praise at the extraordinary accounts of such a genius, the above authentic extract is sent, Mr. Editor, for your valuable Magazine. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON the POPULATION of BENGAL. By a GENTLEMAN now residing in that COUNTRY.

IN India, no bills of mortality, nor registers of births, marriages, and burials, afford data for calculation. The arguments by which we are convinced of the great population of Bengal, arise on the results of various speculations.

The inhabitants of Bengal are certainly numerous in proportion to the tillage and manufactures which employ their labour. Former computations carried the population to eleven millions ; and to these a late publication seems to allude, in mentioning the number of twenty millions for the inhabitants of our territorial possessions in India ; the population of our dominions in the Deccan being estimated at nine millions.

An inquiry, instituted in 1789, requiring from the collectors of districts their opinions on the population of their respective jurisdictions, founded an estimate of twenty-two millions* for Bengal and Bahar. Sir William Jones has hinted a higher estimate ; and though he has not mentioned the grounds of his opinion, it may be admitted, that he has not hazarded a vague and unfounded estimate.—We think with him, that twenty-four

* Quoted from memory.

millions* is at least the present number of the native inhabitants of Bengal and Bahar, and shall subjoin arguments which might lead us to compute the population at thirty millions. We cannot, therefore, hesitate to state twenty-seven millions for the whole population, including the zemindary of Benares.

1st. An actual ascertainment † found 80,914 ryots holding leases, and 22,324 artificers paying ground-rent in 2,784 villages ‡ upon 2,531 square miles. Allowing five to a family, it gives more than 203 to a square mile; and for the whole of the Dewanny provinces, at that proportion, gives a population of 30,791,051, or, including Benares, 32,987,500: for the area of Bengal and Bahar is 149,217 square miles, and, with Benares, not less than 162,500.

The district in which this ascertainment was made, is not among the most populous of Bengal, but is more populous than the greatest number. In some parts of Bengal, considerable tracts are almost wholly waste; if a fourth of the area were excluded on this ground, the proportion of population on a square mile, resulting from an ascertainment in the district alluded to, might be taken for three-fourths of Bengal.

But it must be remembered, that many and numerous classes do not pay rent, or contribute directly to the revenues. Some professions are exempted from ground-rent; some classes are excused for poverty, others from respect. The tenants of alienated lands are not included in the ascertainment above-mentioned: yet the free-lands are equal to an eighth of the whole

area of the district alluded to; and they do not bear a less proportion to the lands of all Bengal. No city or considerable town was included in the ascertainment; which, for that further reason, may be acknowledged moderate. Upon the whole, we may adhere to the average first suggested, of two hundred to a square mile.

2d. General measurements are occasionally undertaken for entire pergunnahs, and for larger districts. In the registers of such surveys, the land in tillage, the land appropriated to special purposes, the waste and barren lands, and the ground covered by lakes, are distinguished. Many such surveys* have been examined, and the following proportion is grounded on them, making an allowance for great rivers.

Rivers and lakes (an eighth),	3
Deemed irreclaimable and barren (a sixth),	4
Scite of towns and villages, ways, ponds, &c. (a twenty-fourth),	1
Free-lands (an eighth),	3
<i>Liabie for Revenue.</i>	
In tillage (three eighths),	9
Waste (a sixth),	4
	<hr/> 24

If a fourth of the area of Bengal be excluded, as before, for tracts nearly or

* For specimens of these surveys, take the following abstracts from several pergunnahs in circars, Shereefabad, Madarum, &c. measured in 1786, and in circar Tajepoor, measured in 1788:

Waste, but reclaimable, as well as forest and steril lands,	449,986
Ponds,	41,808
Free lands,	298,475
Productive, including scite of buildings,	524,900

Begahs of 80 cubits square, 13,14,973

Pergunnahs in circar Tajepoor, measured in 1788:

Waste, but reclaimable,	161,225
Barren,	123,747
Ponds and roads, &c.	24,122
Free lands,	143,044
Cultivated,	301,131
Total begahs,	<hr/> 753,267

These measurements are exclusive of rivers.

* Preface to the Translation of the "Al-Sirajiyah."

† The result of an official inquiry in the province of Purnea.

‡ Mauzas. In the same mauza several villages or hamlets may stand; and, on the contrary, the same village will sometimes include several mauzas. The common size of mauzas may be judged from the following ascertainment.

In districts of Bengal, 21,996 mauzas, 18,023 square miles.

Estimates have been attempted from the number of inhabitants found in a few villages, as an argument applicable to the whole number of mauzas. The inquiries have been too limited to afford strong grounds of argument. But the results which have come to our knowledge give 179 inhabitants to each village, 92 males and 87 females.

wholly waste, three-eighths of the remainder gave 45,703 square miles; or, omitting Benares, 41,967 square miles, equal to 81,238,112 begahs of land in tillage and liable for revenue; and if half the free-lands be cultivated, the whole tillage is 94,777,797 begahs, or 31,331,499 acres.

In some districts, an inquiry undertaken in 1790 ascertained the quantity of land tenanted by near 70,000 cultivators; and it gave an average of less than eighteen begahs each in actual tillage: for, the cultivators paying rent for no more than their actual cultivation, the ascertainment comprehends no lays or fallows.

At this proportion, the whole tillage of 94,777,797 begahs must be u'ed by 5,265,432 tenants; and, adding for artificers and manufacturers, &c. at the proportion suggested by the ascertainment of 80,014 husbandmen and 22,324 artificers in the districts alluded to in another place, we have 6,718,154 persons paying land-rent and ground rent. If each of these be deemed the head of a family, the population, at five to a family, might be estimated at 33,590,770.

But several rents are not unfrequently paid by the same family; for this reason, the number of husbandmen may be thought over rated, as, in the rent-rolls which were abstracted, tenants holding from more than one landholder, or paying two rents to the same proprietor, must unavoidably have stood for two persons.—The excess in the estimate arising from this cause is perhaps not fully balanced by the various classes not contributing directly to the rental.

3d. The same objection occurs to an estimate from the average rents of tenants. It may, nevertheless, be proper to view the result of a calculation on this ground.

On the rent-rolls examined for the quantity of land as mentioned above, the payments appeared at 478,020 sicca rupees on 68,647 leases to cultivating-tenants, or nearly seven rupees each.

In the first year of the permanent settlement, the revenue realized to government was current rupees 3,06,98,255, or sicca rupees 2,64,64,094. The assessment was calculated to leave an income to the proprietor equal to a tenth.

Land revenue, . . .	2,64,64,094
Proprietor's income, . . .	26,46,409
	<hr/>
	2,91,10,503

Charges of collections and management, as actually allowed in some instances, and deemed a very moderate allowance, 20 per centum on the gross produce,	72,77,626
Gross rents, or actual payments by tenants,	3,63,88,129
Add for free-lands in the same proportion as before, 1 to 6,	60,64,688

Payments by tenants, sicca rupees,	4,24,52,817
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At the rate, already suggested, of seven rupees each, these payments arise from 6,064,688 tenants; and, assuming their families at five, the population would be 30,323,440.

As ground-rents are of small amount in proportion to the land rents, the average of seven rupees for each tenant might have been reduced on this account. This, with the omission of numerous classes not paying a direct rent, may be deemed equivalent for the repetition of names in rent-rolls: and the near coincidence of 30,323,440 with the number of 30,291,051, resulting from other grounds, supports the computation.

4th. Remains to compare the estimated population with the consumption.

The diet of an Indian is very simple: the diet of one is the diet of millions: split pulse and salt relieving the insipidity of plain rice. Two ounces of salt, two pounds of split pulse, and eight pounds of rice, is the usual daily consumption of a family of five persons in easy circumstances; whence we have the average consumption of salt in a year at 9lb. a head.

The annual sales of salt, an article monopolized by government, are 35,31,944 maunds of 80 sicca weight; but the whole quantity is not consumed in Bengal: a proportion not inconsiderable is exported.

On the other hand, the lower classes in the western provinces seldom taste sea-salt: these, and the mountaineers from Rajemahl to Palamow, use rock-salt imported from western countries, a bitter salt extracted from ashes, or impure salt obtained from the mother of nitre. The latter is much used by the venders of salt in adulterating sea-salt; and, generally speaking, no sea-salt is allowed to cattle.

If the substitutes for sea salt be equivalent to the exportation of that salt, it will require a population of 32,228,989 persons to consume 35,31,944 maunds of salt.

5th. From what has been stated as the daily consumption of a family, an average of nine maunds a head arises for the annual consumption of grain. The use of wheat and barley in some provinces will not affect the calculation, but millet and other small grains, which constitute the principal food of the poor, and which are not equally nourishing with white corn, will increase the average.

Several sorts of pulse are grown for cattle, but bear a small proportion to the general tillage; for the cattle are mostly supported on pastures and on straw.

Corn is imported from several of the countries which border on Bengal; but the exportation from Bengal exceeds the import; we therefore estimate the produce, from the consumption of the supposed population, at 270 millions of maunds; and at 500 millions after adding grain for cattle; to this add a seventh for seed reserved, and the whole produce in grain will be 34,28,57,140 maunds,—a very moderate produce for the tillage estimated at 9,47,77,797 begahs.

But the Indian husbandry mixing in the same field with corn other articles of a very different nature, to compare the produce to the quantity of land, every article must be included in the computation, and for that purpose the grain must be stated at its money value, which we take from the average of many inquiries, in which the cheapest and dearest provinces have been considered.

15,00,00,000 maunds of	Rupees.
rice, wheat, and barley, at 12 annas, . . .	11,25,00,000
6,00,00,000 maunds of millet, &c. at 8 annas, . . .	3,00,00,000
9,00,00,000 maunds of pulse, at 10 annas, . . .	5,62,50,000
	<hr/>
	19,87,50,000
4,30,00,000 maunds of seed reserved, . . .	2,83,80,000
	<hr/>
	22,71,30,000
Oil-seeds,	12,000,000
Sugar, tobacco, cotton, &c.	70,000,000
Sundries,	20,000,000
	<hr/>
Gross produce of land,	329,130,000

which is more than seven* rents, if the rents have been well estimated at rupees 42,452,817, and a produce of three rupees and a half a begah on the tillage, estimated at 94,777,797. In a subsequent inquiry we shall have occasion to shew this a very moderate produce in proportion to the expence of husbandry.

The speculations in which we have now indulged, cannot avail to determine accurately the population of these provinces, but make it probable that it has been under-rated. It is undoubtedly adequate to undertake greater tillage, and more numerous and extensive manufactures, than now employ the labour of our Asiatic subjects; but, wanting a vent for their produce, they have no inducement for greater industry. If more produce were obtained, its market being barred, industry would be unrewarded. The necessities of life are cheap, the mode of living simple; and, though the price of labour be low, a subsistence may be earned with out the uninterrupted application of industry. Often idle, the peasant and manufacturer may nevertheless subsist. A few individuals might indeed acquire wealth by diligent application; but the nation at large, doomed to poverty by commercial limita-

* The gross payments of the husbandmen are greater; probably not less than the fourth of the gross produce: which was considered under the latter administration of the native government as the just due. Another occasion will occur of examining this subject more fully, and explaining the appropriations of the gross collections. The difference, though it break the consistency of the argument, is in favour of the moderation of our estimate. It is explained by the circumstance of the ascertainment before quoted, having been made in a district where the net revenue bears a very large proportion to the gross collections, and where the husbandmen are estimated on the rental to pay a seventh only.—The net revenue bears a less proportion to the gross revenue in most districts; and in these the peasants pay more than a fourth. This does not affect the computation; for had we used materials obtained from districts where the gross payments were greater in proportion to the net revenue, or had we included all the payments not brought on the rental, the average payment of each tenant would be found proportionably higher. In some the husbandmen pay more than a fourth of their gross produce; in others they nominally pay more than half. On the other hand, in frontier districts, particularly on the estates held upon Ghativali tenure, they pay less than a seventh.

tions,

tions, can apply no more labour than the demand of the market is permitted to encourage. If industry be roused, the present population is sufficient to bring into tillage the whole of the waste lands in Bengal and Bahar; and in most districts improvement may be expected whenever new channels of trade are opened to take off more or new produce. In all it may soon follow the event, if Europeans interest themselves in undertakings for the reclaiming of waste tracts.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDRESS to the GRAND JURY of BOMBAY, OCTOBER 12, 1804, by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, RECORDER.

GENTLEMEN of the Grand Jury: I heartily congratulate you on the small number of crimes which have occurred in our little community since I had last the honour of addressing you, and of that small number I do not observe that there are any respecting which you can need that legal information from me, which I shall always be ready to communicate.

I might therefore have suffered you to proceed to the discharge of your duty without farther interruption, if I had not thought it important to the interest of humanity, to embrace this opportunity of making public some facts, of such a nature, that it seemed to me fit to promulgate them in the most authentic form, and on the most solemn occasion known among us.

When we are assembled to administer criminal justice, to perform the highest and most invidious, though most necessary functions of political authority, it is consolatory to reflect, and it cannot be unbecoming to observe, that the more pleasing duties of bounty and charity have not been forgotten, and that the British Government of this territory is as forward to relieve the miseries as to punish the crimes of its subjects.

You must already have perceived, that I am about to speak of the successful exertions which have been made to avert the calamities of famine from our own dominions, and to alleviate the sufferings of those wretched emigrants who have sought refuge among us from the famine which has laid waste the neighbouring continent.

What the causes are which in all ages seem to have rendered famine so frequent and so peculiarly severe in India, is a question of great curiosity, and, indeed, of great practical importance, but not very

fit to be examined in this place, and to which I have not yet the means of giving a satisfactory answer. One general observation, however, I will venture to make. The same unfortunate state of things existed among our ancestors in Europe four or five centuries ago. The same unfavourable seasons which now only produce scarcity, then almost uniformly produced famine. Various causes have doubtless contributed to the great and happy change which has since taken place, all of them connected with the progress of European nations in the arts, institutions, and manners of civilized life, but the principal cause is, beyond all doubt, commerce; for only one of two expedients against dearth can be imagined; *either we must consume less food or we must procure more*; and, in general, both must be combined—we must have recourse both to retrenchment and to importation. Both these purposes are effected by commerce. The home trade in grain reduces consumption, and this it does by that very operation of enhancing its price, which excites so much clamour among the vulgar of all ranks; and the foreign trade in grain makes the abundance of one country supply the wants of another. Thus famine is banished from what may properly be called the commercial world.—So powerful and so beneficial are the energies of that great civilizing principle of commerce, which, counteracted as it every where is by the stupid prejudices of the people, and by the absurd and mischievous interference of governments, has yet accomplished so great a revolution in the condition of so large a part of mankind, as totally to exempt them from the dread of the greatest calamity which afflicted their ancestors. Whether commerce could effect so great a change in India, I shall not undertake to determine. Perhaps there are physical difficulties which are insuperable, and others arising from the condition and habits of the people which would be extremely difficult to overcome. These certainly are circumstances which must diminish and retard such a beneficial change.

But to return from generalities, in which I ought not, perhaps, to have dwelt so long.—You are well aware, that, from a partial failure of the periodical rains in 1802, and from a more complete failure in 1803, a famine has arisen in the adjoining provinces of India, especially in the territories of the Peishwa, which I shall not attempt to describe, and which, I believe,

lieve, no man can truly represent to the European public, without the hazard of being charged with extravagant and incredible fiction. Some of you have seen its ravages; all of you have heard accounts of them from accurate observers. I have only seen the fugitives who have fled before it, and who have found an asylum in this island. But even I have seen enough to be convinced, that it is difficult to overcharge a picture of Indian desolation.

I shall now state to you, from authentic documents, what has been done to save these territories from the miserable condition of the neighbouring country. From the 1st September, 1803, to the present time, there have been imported or purchased by Government 414,000 bags of rice, and there remain 180,000 bags contracted for, which are yet to arrive, forming an aggregate of nearly 600,000 bags, and amounting to the value of fifty lacks of rupees, or six hundred thousand pounds sterling. During the same time there have been imported by private merchants 408,000 bags of rice, making in all an importation of a million of bags, and amounting in value to one million pounds sterling.

The effects of this importation on the population of our own territories, it is not very difficult to estimate. The population of the islands of Bombay, Salsette, and Caranja, and of the city of Surat, I designedly under-estimate at 400,000. I am entitled to presume, that if they had continued subject to native governments, they would have shared the fate of the neighbouring provinces which still are so subject. I shall not be suspected of any tendency towards exaggeration by any man who is acquainted with the state of the opposite continent, when I say, that in such a case an eighth of that population must have perished. Fifty thousand human beings have, therefore, been saved from death in its most miserable form by the existence of a British Government in this island. I conceive myself entitled to take credit for the whole benefits of the importation, for that which was imported by private merchants as well as for that which was directly imported by the Government, because, without the protection and security enjoyed under a British Government, that commercial capital and credit would not have existed by which the private importation was effected.

The next particular which I have to state, relates to those unhappy refugees who have found their way into our territory. From the month of March to the

present time, such of them as could labour have been employed in useful public works, and have been fed by Government. The monthly average of these persons, since March, is 9125 in Bombay, 3162 in Salsette, and in Surat a considerable number; though from that city I have seen no exact returns.

But many of these miserable beings are on their arrival here wholly unable to earn their subsistence by any, even the most moderate, labour. They expire in the road before they can be discovered by the agents of our charity. They expire in the very act of being carried to the place where they are to receive relief. To obviate, or, at least, to mitigate these dreadful evils, a *Humane Hospital* was established by Government for the relief of those emigrants who were unable to labour. The monthly average of those who have been received since March into this hospital, is 1030 in Bombay, about 100 in Salsette, and probably 300 at Surat.

I myself visited this hospital, in company with my excellent friend Dr. Scott, and I witnessed a scene of which the impression will never be effaced from my mind. The average monthly mortality of the establishment is dreadful; it amounts to 480. At first sight this would seem to argue some monstrous defects in the plan or management of the institution. And if there were great defects in so new an establishment hastily provided against so unexampled an evil, those who are accustomed to make due allowance for human frailty would find more to lament than to blame in such defects. But when it is considered that *almost all these deaths occur in the first four or five days after admission*, and that scarcely any disease has been observed among the patients but the direct effects of famine, we shall probably view the mortality as a proof of the deplorable state of the patients, rather than of any defects in the hospital; and instead of making the hospital answerable for the deaths, we shall deem it entitled to credit for the life of every single survivor.

Those who know me, will need no assurances that I have not made these observations from a motive so unworthy of my station and my character, as that of paying court to any government. I am actuated by far other motives. I believe that knowledge on subjects so important cannot be too widely promulgated. I believe, if every government on earth were bound to give an annual account, before an audience whom they respected, and

and who knew the facts, of what they had done during the year for improving the condition of their subjects, that this single and apparently slight circumstance would better the situation of all mankind; and I am desirous, if any British government in India should ever, in similar calamitous circumstances, forget its most important and sacred duties, that this example should be recorded for their reproach and disgrace.

Upon the whole, I am sure that I considerably understate the fact in saying, that the British Government in this island has saved the lives of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, and, what is more important, that it has prevented the greater part of the misery through which they must have passed before they found refuge in death, besides the misery of all those who loved them, or who depended upon their care.

The existence, therefore, of a British Government in Bombay, in 1804, has been a blessing to its subjects. Would to God, that every Government of the world could with truth make a similar declaration!

Many of you have been, and many will be, entrusted with authority over multitudes of your fellow-creatures. Your means of doing good will not indeed be so great as those of which I have now described to you the employment and the effect. But they will be considerable.—Let me hope that every one of you will be ambitious to be able to say to your own conscience, I have done something to better the condition of the people entrusted to my care. I take the liberty to assure you, that you will not find such reflections among the least agreeable or valuable part of that store which you lay up for your declining years.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

A short ACCOUNT of the most remarkable FACTS and OBSERVATIONS in an AEROSTATIC VOYAGE made from PETERSBURG, JUNE 30, 1804, by MESSRS. ROBERTSON and SACHAROFF, under the SANCTION of the IMPERIAL ACADEMY.

ACCOUNT of an AEROSTATIC VOYAGE performed at PARIS in the MIDDLE of OCTOBER, 1804, by M. GUY-LUSAC.

THE object of these voyages being the same, viz. the desire of obtaining philosophical information, we have thought it right to combine the accounts of both in a single article, that the reader may, at

one view, see what has been done, and how much has been obtained, by two aerial excursions, undertaken solely with a view to enlarge the boundaries of science.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg entertained an opinion, that the experiments made by De Luc, Saussure, Humboldt, and others, on mountains, must give results different from those made in the open air; that this difference might arise from the attraction of the earth, and the decomposition of organized bodies; and that, by these means, the law which accurately determines the height of the atmosphere might perhaps be found. With this view they requested the academician Lowitz, who undertook to make the experiments in the atmosphere, to confer on the subject with Professor Robertson. Mr. Robertson not only consented to accompany Lowitz, but offered the Academy a balloon which he had constructed at his own expence. While preparations were making for the excursion, M. Lowitz fell sick, and M. Saccharoff undertook to supply his place.

The experiments proposed by the Academy, which were to be made at the greatest distance from the earth, were, what related to the faster or slower evaporation of fluids; the variation of the magnetic force; the inclination of the needle; the increase in the power of the solar rays to excite heat; the greater faintness of the colours produced by the prism; the existence or non-existence of the electric matter; some observations on the influence and changes which the rarification of the air occasions in the human body; the flying of birds; the filling with air flasks exhausted by Torricelli's method, at each fall of an inch in the barometer, &c. &c. For these purposes the aeronauts carried with them: 1. Twelve flasks in a box; 2. A barometer and thermometer conjoined; 3. A thermometer; 4. Two electrometers, with sealing-wax and sulphur; 5. A compass and magnetic-needle; 6. A watch that beat seconds; 7. A bell; 8. A speaking trumpet; 9. A prism of crystal; 10. Unslacked lime, and other substances for chemical and philosophical experiments.

The balloon made use of on this occasion was a sphere of 30 feet in diameter, and rose at a quarter past seven in the evening, with the ascensional force of one pound, the whole weight of solid matter (including 110 pounds of sand for ballast) being 622 pounds. When they were over the river Neva, at the elevation of 108 toises, or

620 feet, they descended a little by the condensation of the gas; but rose again by throwing out a little of the ballast.—The usual phenomenon of a slow rotation of the balloon presented itself, which doubtless arose from the unequal action of the air against an irregular surface, as we see in most other bodies rising or falling in a fluid.

But one of the most striking circumstances attending this voyage, is the rational means which these philosophers made use of to determine, and, in a certain degree, to regulate their course.—They made use of two instruments, a log and a telescope. The log consisted of two sheets of very thin paper, blacked, and fixed at right angles to each other by a very light cross of wood. This was suspended from their car by a string of sixty feet in length, and affording a different resistance to the air from that of the balloon itself,* it was found to draw the string out of the perpendicular direction, or, as the narrators say, *to follow the balloon*; so that by its position, determined by compass, they could ascertain what direction they were pursuing. It also shewed, by its relative rise and fall, whether the apparatus was descending or ascending, before their barometer had indicated the slightest change.

Their telescope was applied to shew the direction of their course, and must have been much less subject to doubt than their log. Its application would be universal and perfect, if the earth could be seen at all times from the elevated regions of the air. It was directed perpendicularly downwards by means of a plumb line, and having a considerable magnifying power, the objects upon the surface of the earth were seen moving across its field of view, and their direction would most clearly ascertain that of the car itself, and also its velocity. If, for example, the magnifying power were fifty times, and the field of view one degree, the visible space included in that field, from an elevation of two miles, would be about 180 feet in diameter, in which objects of six or seven inches broad might be very well distinguished through a favourable atmosphere; and at so low a velocity as one mile an hour, the whole field of view would be passed over in about twelve seconds. Hence we see that the method affords a considerable degree of accuracy, and will not in general require

any great power of magnifying or delicacy of observation. The computation would be founded on the following problem, which will not present any difficulty to those who are acquainted with these subjects, if the physical allowances for temperature in barometrical admeasurements be admitted to be correct enough for this purpose.

Given the temperature on the earth and in the car, the height of the barometrical column, and the time employed in the apparent transit of an object on the earth through a given angle or field of view; to find the velocity of the observer.

For practice, it would perhaps be sufficiently exact and convenient to compute a small table, to which, neglecting the temperature, the velocity in miles per hour might be had by inspection, when the height of the mercury, the time of transit, and the magnifying power, were known.

The aeronauts having noticed by their instruments what were the direction of the currents of air at different heights, found themselves in one which carried them directly towards the Baltic. They therefore descended till they saw by the barometer that they had returned to a current which carried them inland; and afterwards again rose much higher, and saw with great precision by their telescope the instant of their quitting the gulph. When the barometer stood at 24 inches, they let go a pigeon, who flew with difficulty, and would not quit the balloon; but, upon being precipitated, he in vain endeavoured to regain it, and at length descended rapidly towards the earth. At ten at night the balloon had risen to an height indicated by 22 inches of the mercurial column, the thermometer standing at $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees (I suppose centigrade). Here it was that M. Sacharoff carefully observed a phenomenon which had been before remarked by M. Robertson, in his ascent from Hamburgh, but at a much greater elevation. Their dipping needle was deranged; but on inspecting the common compass, its needle was found to be no longer horizontal, the north end being elevated near 10 degrees. On this phenomenon they remark, that the magnetic attraction probably diminishing as the square of the distance may afford additional means of directing future observers in the atmosphere, and even determine the elevations independently of the barometer. From the present elevation, a pigeon being thrown down, fell so directly, that it was doubted whether he could have reached the earth alive.

Darkness coming on, it became necessary

* Or rather, perhaps, because not exactly in the same current of the atmosphere.

sary to descend, during which the observer repeatedly made an experiment, which also promises to be of great utility to voyagers in the air, as well as to enlighten our conclusions respecting the phenomena of sound. When they spoke through a trumpet directed towards the earth, the voice was returned with extreme precision, and without seeming to have lost any part of its intensity. No repetition was made except when the trumpet was directed to the earth; and the intervals of reflection were different according to the elevation of the observers. The percussion impressed on the air by the sound, every time produced a slight undulation in the aerostat; whence they deduce an inference in favour of the supposed efficacy of cannon in partly modifying or averting the discharge of stormy clouds. In one of their experiments, the sound employed ten seconds in its return, which would give a distance of about two miles out and home, if the same law of the velocity of sound were supposed to prevail in the perpendicular course as along the surface of the earth, which, however, does not seem likely.—The barometer stood then at 27 inches, and at their outset it was at 30 inches on the ground. It would be easy, and it is surely desirable, to make experiments with cannon and stop-watches on the velocity of ascending, and, if possible, descending, sound.

This reflection of sound or echo, is a subject of very great curiosity. There is perhaps no other instance in nature where so extended a wall of reflection can be had. I am disposed to think, that the apparent intensity of the returned sound may in some measure have depended on the perfect silence in which the speakers were placed. In a still night the centinels on the ramparts at Portsmouth may be heard at the Isle of Wight, over a distance of five miles; and there are numerous instances of low sounds, such as the beating of a clock or watch, or the sounds of footsteps, being heard to considerable distances, when other sounds do not act on the organ of sense.

In their descent to the earth, they passed through various strata of vapours, all of different temperatures; and at the instant the earth came in sight, the thermometer started up through several degrees, probably because they had quitted a cold mass of vapour which obscured their view, or perhaps because the radiant heat of the earth's surface might at that moment have reached them unimpaired.

Such are the observations made by Messrs. Robertson and Sacharoff: we now proceed to those of M. Guy Lufac, who says, "Scarcely had I risen five hundred toises above the earth, when I saw a light vapour dispersed throughout the atmosphere below me, and through which I observed distant objects confusedly. When I reached the height of 1555 toises, I began to make my horizontal-needle oscillate, and obtained twenty oscillations in $83''$, while, under the same circumstances, at the earth, $83''$.33 would have been necessary for the same number. At the height of 1982 toises, I found that the inclination of my needle, taking a mean of the amplitude of the oscillations, was sensibly 31° , as at the earth. Time and patience were necessary to make this observation, because, though carried away by the mass of the atmosphere, I felt a light wind, which continually deranged the compass.

Some time after, I wished to observe the dipping-needle. The dryness, favoured by the action of the sun in a rarefied air, was so great, that the compass was so far deranged, as to cause the metallic circle, on which the divisions were traced, to bend and become warped, by which I was prevented from making any accurate observations on the declination of the needle."

M. Guy Lufac found, from the most accurate experiments, that the temperature follows an irregular law with regard to the corresponding heights, which partly must have arisen from this, that he made his observations sometimes in ascending and sometimes in descending, and the thermometer probably followed these variations too slowly. But by considering the degrees of the thermometer, which formed a decreasing series, there was found a more regular law, which seemed to indicate, that, towards the surface of the earth, the heat followed a less decreasing law than in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and at greater heights it follows a decreasing arithmetical progression.

The hygrometer had a very remarkable progress. At the surface of the earth it was only $57^{\circ}.5$, but at the height of about 1500 toises it marked 62° . From this point it continually fell till the height of about 2600 toises, where it indicated only 27.5° , and thence, for nearly a thousand toises higher, it gradually rose to 34.5° .—To determine, from these results, the law of the quantity of water dissolved in the air at different elevations, it was necessary

to pay strict attention to the temperature, from which it was seen, that it followed an exceedingly decreasing progression.

At the height of 3353 toises, the aëronaut opened one of his glass balloons, and at 3405 toises he opened his second; the air rushed into both with a hissing noise. Soon after he found himself at the height of 3600 toises above the level of the sea, when the thermometer was below the freezing point: he then began to descend. His own feelings he thus describes:

"Though well clothed, I began to feel cold, especially in the hands, which I was obliged to keep exposed to the air.— My respiration was sensibly confined, but I was far from experiencing any very disagreeable uneasiness. My pulse and respiration were very much accelerated: breathing, therefore, very frequently in very dry air, my throat was so dry as to cause painful sensations in the act of swallowing bread. Before I set out I had a slight head-ache, arising from fatigue on the preceding day, and it continued during the whole of my voyage without its appearing to increase. These are all the inconveniences which I experienced.

"A phenomenon which struck me at this height, was, to see clouds above me, and at a distance, which appeared to be considerable. In our first ascent, the clouds were not sustained at a greater height than about 600 toises, and above, the heavens were exceedingly pure. The colour of them in the zenith was even so intense, that it might be compared to Prussian-blue; but, in a second voyage, I could see no clouds below me. The sky was much filled with vapours, and its colour dull. The wind, on the first ascent, was N.N.E. and, on the last, it was S.W.

"As soon as I perceived that I began to descend, I thought only of moderating the descent of the balloon, and rendering it exceedingly slow. It was three quarters of an hour in coming to the earth. The inhabitants of a small village soon ran to me; and while some took pleasure in drawing towards them the balloon, by

pulling the rope to which the anchor was fixed, others waited with impatience till they could reach it with their hands, in order to deposit it on the earth. My descent took place without the least shock or accident. The village is called Saint-Gourgon, six leagues N.W. from Rouen."

The following statement exhibits the comparative analysis of the two airs, viz. that brought down in the glass balloons, with that found on the surface of the earth.

Analysis of the Atmospheric Air.

Exp. I. Measures.

Atmospheric air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Residuum after combustion, . .	3.04

Exp. II.

Atmospheric air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Residuum,	3.05

Analysis of Air collected at the Height of about 3300 Toises.

Exp. I. Measures.

Air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Residuum,	3.05

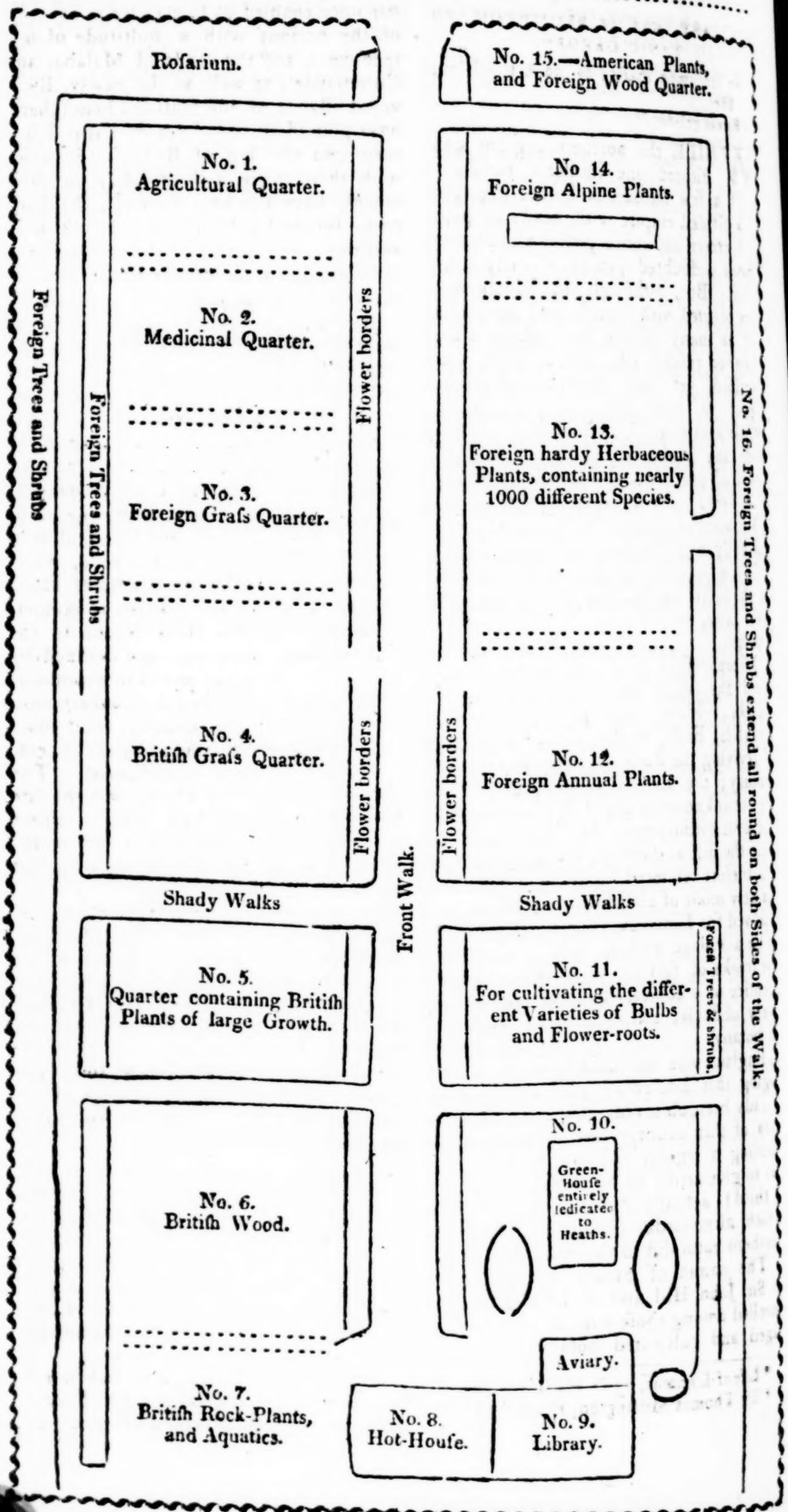
Exp. II.

Air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Residuum,	3.04

A measure of very pure oxygen gas required 2.04 measures of hydrogen gas; and as this result differed only 0.01 from that found by experiments on a large scale, and with great care, on the composition of water, it should seem that a considerable degree of confidence may be reposed in it. It proves, that the atmospheric air, and air taken at the height of 3300 toises above the earth, are exactly the same, and that they contain 0.2163 of oxygen. Hence, perhaps, it may be inferred, that the constitution of the atmosphere is the same from the surface of the earth to the greatest height to which it is possible to attend.

A PLAN OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN AT BROMPTON.

Road to Fulham



For the Monthly Magazine.

Of BOTANY, and the BROMPTON BOTANIC GARDEN.

"Ne succumbe malis; te noverit ultimus Ister,
Te Boreas gelidus."

WHILE the northern regions constituted one immense forest, in which a few barbarous hordes struggled for a divided empire with beasts of prey, the southern and more genial climates exhibited undoubted proofs of early civilization. But, although the Muses were there courted with success, and poetry, as well as many of the arts which either adorn or render life comfortable, were cherished, yet some branches of science appear to have been long neglected. Whole ages elapsed, before natural history made any profitable advances; and the technical part of one interesting portion of it—what relates to the lucid order and systematical arrangement of plants—was not fully completed until a very recent epoch, when a Swede, born on the confines of the arctic circle, first gave lessons, and then laws, to all the scientific men in Europe.

Theophrastus has been usually considered the father of botany among the Greeks; Pliny among the Romans. Brunfels, Bosse, Fuchs, claim the honour of reviving the study of it in the sixteenth century; the merits of Conrad Gesner are not unknown to any lover of the science; our own countrymen, Morison and Ray, were the first authors of modern systems; Tournefort rendered himself celebrated by his new mode of classification; but it was reserved for Linnæus, (originally intended to be a village pastor, then destined by the freaks of fortune to become the apprentice of a cobbler,) to rise, superior to every obstacle, and become the legislator of botany.

England was not backward in encouraging this interesting pursuit. It has already been observed, that two inhabitants of this country saw the necessity of forming a regular system; while, if we are to give credit to no mean authority*, a third† actually discovered that path, which afterwards conducted the great northern naturalist to the temple of fame.

The names of Sloane and of Miller, of Sir John Hill and of Lord Bute, are enrolled among those who at once encouraged and cultivated botany here, at a

former period. Our extensive commerce has since enabled us to enrich the cabinets of the curious with a multitude of fine specimens, and the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, as well as the newly discovered islands of the southern hemisphere, have poured the treasures of natural history into the lap of Britain. Societies with this, solely and expressly for their object, have also been formed; the Linnæan system has been taught at our universities; and plants have been carefully distributed, in conformity to the instructions of the great master.

But while nearly all the great cities of Europe possessed gardens, in which the student could learn the principles of his art, and strangers of every description might satisfy a laudable curiosity, it was found that London, so celebrated in the annals of science, and so well calculated in every other respect for its promotion, was eminently deficient in this point of view. Paris, Madrid, and Upsal, already possessed institutions of this kind, while the metropolis of a great empire could only boast of a small portion of ground, bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecary's company, and destined by it solely for the use of pupils in pharmacy.

At length, a private individual attempted to effect, in this country, what could only be achieved in others, by the reiterated efforts of royal munificence. The person to whom we allude, was the late Mr. Curtis, who, like many eminent botanists, both abroad and at home, united a knowledge of medicine with that of plants.

Assisted by the patronage of two respectable men, (the Hon. Daines Barrington and Thomas White, esq. both of whom have been dead for some time,) he hired a piece of ground, in 1782, at Lambeth Marsh, near the Magdalen Hospital, St. George's Fields, on which he conferred the name of "The London Botanic Garden." On this occasion, he was presented with many scarce and valuable plants, both British and foreign, from the royal collections at Kew, as well as from those of the Earl of Bute at Luton, the Duchess Dowager of Portland at Bulstrade, Dr. Fothergill at Upton, Dr. Pitcairn at Islington, and the Apothecary's Company at Chelsea. Notwithstanding this encouragement, it appears from the list of subscribers published in 1783, that the number amounted to no more than forty!

The situation of the spot he had chosen, was however inconvenient; for although from its position it appeared peculiarly favour-

* Life of Linnæus, by D. H. Stoeber, Ph. D.

† Sir Thomas Millington, Professor at Oxford.

favourable for the growth of aquatic and bog plants, yet this was accompanied by many disadvantages for which this fortunate peculiarity did not present an adequate compensation. He therefore determined to move; and here follow the reasons as detailed by himself:

"I had long observed, with the most pointed regret, that I had an enemy to contend with in Lambeth Marsh, which neither time, nor ingenuity, nor industry could vanquish; and that was the smoke of London; which, except when the wind blew from the south, constantly enveloped my plants, and shedding its baneful influence over them, destroyed many; and, in a greater or less degree, proved injurious to most of them, especially the Alpine ones. In addition to this grand obstacle, I had to contend with many smaller ones, which became formidable when combined, such as the obscurity of the situation, the badness of the roads leading to it, with the effluvia of surrounding ditches, at times highly offensive.

"Nevertheless, when I reflected on the sums I had expended, when I surveyed the trees, the shrubs, and the hedges which I had planted, now become ornamental in themselves, and affording shelter to my plants, such of those inconveniences as I could not have remedied I should have borne with patience, and continued my garden under all its inconveniences, had not my landlord exacted terms for the renewal of my lease, too extravagant to be complied with.

"Disappointed, but not disheartened, I resolved to attempt its re-establishment elsewhere: I looked over the list of those who had patronised my former attempts, and finding that the majority of my subscribers resided to the westward of the city, I fixed on a spot at Brompton, with the advantage at least of some experience in the cultivation of plants; and here I have witnessed a pleasure I had long wished for—that of seeing plants grow in perfect health and vigour.

"That I have good grounds also to expect that my labours will be crowned with success, the list of those persons who have honoured my garden with their subscriptions the first year of its formation, affords me the most pleasing proof. Indeed, while vegetables shall constitute a part of our food, and there is a necessity to distinguish wholesome from poisonous ones—while medicines for the cure of our diseases shall be drawn from the vegetable kingdom—while agriculture, the grand source of the wealth and strength of all

nations, shall be capable of being improved by a closer attention to our native plants—while botany shall be studied as an instructive science, or as an object of rational amusement; or, while the beauties of nature shall have power to charm, so long a garden, on the plan of the one I am endeavouring to establish, will, I humbly presume, meet with the support of the public."

Nor was Mr. Curtis mistaken. His plants acquired fresh health and vigour from a more congenial position; the number of his subscribers increased every year, while his own reputation, which had been augmented by his lectures and his publications, extended not only to the remotest parts of his native island, but throughout many parts of Europe. In this enviable situation, with a fair prospect of wealth and fame opening before him, this excellent botanist was suddenly snatched from his family, his friends, and the public, on the 11th of July, 1799.

On this melancholy occasion, the establishment devolved solely on Mr. William Salisbury, first his assistant, and afterwards his partner. Possessing youth, ardour, and activity, he has added to the bounds of the botanical garden, increased the library, multiplied the specimens of plants, built a house for his own residence on the spot, and seems anxious to adapt the establishment for the use and accommodation both of public societies and private individuals.

The botanic garden is situate at Queen's Elm, in the road to Fulham, exactly one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, and about three quarters of a mile from Brompton. The site must be allowed to have been well chosen, for the grounds lie open to the south and west, except where the plantations are intended to exclude the sun, while the north east wind, by being impregnated with the *ignited* air of the capital, loses much of its sharpness, and becomes far less pernicious than it would otherwise be to such plants as require a bland and genial climate. The extent is about three acres and a half, including the ground occupied by the hot-house, green-houses, and library; and seven acres more, immediately adjoining, and now in the occupation of the proprietor, can at any time be included.

The arrangement is strictly Linnæan; and every tree, shrub, and plant, is labelled so as to afford the advantage of an easy reference to the correspondent numbers in the catalogue.

On approaching, from the Fulham road,

road, the stranger perceives a door, situate nearly in the middle of the plantation; and, on ringing a bell, will be immediately admitted. A broad walk, extending across the garden, presents a parterre, on each side, in which all the different varieties and beautiful hues of Flora are exhibited, in regular gradation, according to the season:

“Along these blushing borders, bright with hue,
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms ev’ry grace.”

No 1. Contains all those plants that are considered useful in agriculture. Persons skilled in this art, have an opportunity of seeing, distinctly arranged, with their proper names of species, every tree, grass, and shrub, that is cultivated as food for man, the horse, cow, and all other subordinate animals.—This is a most important branch of natural economy.

No. 2, is the medicinal quarter, in which the student will find the plants of the London and Edinburgh Dispensatories; and whether he himself is destined to prescribe, or to make up the prescriptions of others, will here have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the characters of those herbs which form a part of the *Materia Medica*.*

Among the curious ones will be found the *Affasætida*; while the poisonous tribe, only thirteen† of which will thrive in the open air in this country, are arranged so as to be hereafter detected by simple inspection alone.‡

3. The Foreign Grass quarter, contains the Lygeum, Spartum, the Melica Ciliata, the Triticum æstivum, the Juncus niveus, &c. &c.

4. The British Grass quarter. Here the agriculturist will, at one view, behold and distinguish those *gramina* which constitute the real wealth and fertility of a country. These include every species serving food for the horse, the cow, the ass, the sheep, and the goat.

In this interesting collection is to be found the Meadow Fox-tail, the *Alopecurus Pratensis* of Linnæus, which is the most fattening of this tribe, and also the *Anthoxanthum Odoratum*, or the sweet-

* Who ought, as Dr. Gregory has so emphatically advised, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with these plants.

† The Aconitum Napellus, Actæa spicata, Cicuta Virosa, &c.

‡ A class of plants with which all ranks of society ought to be acquainted; for “On the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die.”

scented vernal meadow grass, that confers a fine aromatic flavour on our hay, together with a compleat collection of all the other British species of *gramina* may be seen in great perfection, in this quarter.

No. 5. Contains the British plants of large growth.

No. 6. The British wood.

No. 7. Is dedicated to British rock plants, and aquatics.

No. 8. The Hot house, and Green-house. Here I found the *Dionæa Muscipula*, a fine specimen of which was lately presented to the President of the Linnæan Society, for the purpose of elucidating his lectures at the Royal Institute. I also saw the *Strelitzia Regina*, so called out of compliment to the Queen; the *Portlandia*, the *Plumieria*, the *Vanilla*, the *Cateflea Spinosa*, the *Ipomœa bona nox*, the *Amaryllis reticulata*, together with the *Crinum erubescens*, all in fine bloom.

In the Green-house is to be met with the double *Camella Japonica*, the *Phormium tenax*, with a very excellent collection of plants from the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland.

No. 9, the Library. This is an oblong building, with a lattice work towards the south, through which it is intended that the ornithologist should be recreated with the view of British birds, and enabled to study their habits and manners while alive.

Tables are placed for either reading or taking notes; and the books are arranged on shelves.

The collection consists of useful works, either on, or immediately connected with, the science of botany, such as Curtis’s *Flora Londinensis*, and all the other productions of this celebrated naturalist; the *Flora Austriaca*, *Danica*, *Britannica*, &c. Linnæus’s *Genera & Species Plantarum*, *Systema Naturæ Opera Clusii*; *Matthioli in Dioscoridem*; the *Hortus Eystettensis*; together with the English Herbals of Gerrard, Parkinson, Johnson, &c. in all about 500 volumes, including the most celebrated agricultural works of Young, Marshall, Dickson, &c. &c.

No. 10, a Green-house, entirely dedicated to Heaths, chiefly from the coast of Africa, of which there are 150 different species.

No. 11, is appropriated to bulbs and flower-roots.

No. 12. Foreign annual plants.

No. 13. This quarter contains upwards of 1000 different species of foreign hardy herbaceous plants.

No. 14. Foreign Alpine plants.

No. 15.

No. 15. American plants, and foreign wood quarter.

No. 16, Is a double border of foreign trees and shrubs, extending all round the boundaries of the garden, on each side of the walk.

The above is intended as a popular, rather than a scientific, description of a spot, where either the student or the adept may satisfy his curiosity, by means of an arrangement executed in strict conformity to the system of the great Swedish naturalist. Those also, who delight in the contemplation of nature, may be recreated at a very trifling expence; and flowers, plants, and trees, will, at every season of the year, present an almost endless variety of interesting objects.

Mr. Salisbury is often honoured with the presence, not only of some of the first botanists of this and other countries, but also with many of our nobility; and he has often beheld, with grateful satisfaction, different branches of the Royal Family, who have honoured it with their patronage, walking along the paths, appearing delighted with the arrangement.

Such is, at present, the Botanic Garden at Queen's Elms; in the further improving of which no pains or labour will be spared to render it still more useful to the public. It now remains for a nation, not only fond of science, but ever considered as its munificent patron and generous protector, to enable the proprietor to complete his plans, extend his views in favour of genius; and finally, to form an establishment equally worthy of science, and of the noted liberality of Great Britain.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK. (Continued from p. 342 of last Number.)

No. IV.

Οὐ πομπῇ τ' ἐχλυσεν τὸν πολυτέλῃ νεκρὸν.

MENANDER.

— Dum bibimus, dum ferta, unguenta,
puellas

Poscimus, obrepit non intellecta senectus.

JUVENAL.

I REMEMBER to have read, in the *Memoirs of a celebrated mimic of his day* (Tate Wilkinson), the account of an actress, who was persuaded, by very liberal offers, to perform for a few nights on the Dublin stage. The high character of the lady for personal charms, and elegance of gesture, manner, and diction, had excited the most lively interest. All the fashion and beauty of the metropolis were

assembled to witness endowments which were supposed to be inimitable. The drawing-up of the curtain was expected with an eagerness that nothing short of perfection could gratify. The usual form of prologue was dispensed with, and the advances of subordinate performers considered as impertinent and intrusive. The minor beauties who graced the boxes were thrown into the shade; the tributes of gallantry due to them were denied; and all respect and adoration were suspended, until the goddess of beauty herself should demand them. Thunders of applause, that shook the house to its centre, hailed her entrance. Grace and majesty were the attendants on every motion, for it was declared before-hand that she could not move without them. A veil that hid her face, remained to be withdrawn, before the assembly could be allowed to gaze on perfect loveliness. The envious gauze was removed, and discovered, instead of a Venus, a perfect Hecate. The features that had once so brilliantly expressed and communicated joy, pensiveness, love, and all that was amiable and affecting, were now become hardened by age. The lustre of the eye burnt faint and dim; severe wrinkles had usurped the place of smiles; the voice, which, in better days, had been soft, flexible, and persuasive, no longer retained its modulation, but was strained into harsh and unpleasing discords; the ruins of loveliness were scarcely discoverable; and the whole actress had become the ghost of her former self.

The name of Menander, from the praises lavished on him by his contemporaries, suggests to our minds the most complete model of gaiety and voluptuousness of any author before or since his time.—Like the spectators of the Dublin theatre, we are entitled, from the universal assent of the ancients, to expect these qualities in a poet to whom they were said so eminently to belong. But time has committed the same ravages on the dead Menander as it had on the living Venus. It has preyed on all that was inviting and lovely, and spared little else than his frowns, wrinkles, and deformities. What an image does it present to our minds of the fragility of mortal fame, when we find that the very character of this celebrated bard has undergone so entire a revolution; and that, of his voluminous works, the monuments by which he vainly hoped to be immortalized, only fragments enough remain to present to our view the very reverse of that which they were designed to perpetuate!

Even

Even this poet, gloomy and melancholy as he now appears, was once, according to Pliny, "*omnis luxuriæ interpretæ*;" in the language of Plutarch, "the constant worshipper, the chief priest of the God of Love, who, like some universal spirit, pervaded and connected all his works." Yet his love was so refined, and his voluptuousness so guarded by delicacy, that he was placed, without scruple or danger, in the hands of youths and virgins:

Fabula jucundi nulla est sine amore Menandri,

Et solet hic pueris virginibusque legi.

OVID.

Many ages after his death, a statue was erected to his memory, and placed by the side of the image of Cupid.

Two or three epigrams made upon this statue, are preserved, which display, in the figurative but forcible language of his countrymen, the estimation in which he was held, and give him a distinguished rank among the gay and amorous poets of antiquity.

1. Φαίδρον ἑταῖρον ἔρωτος, &c.

Behold Menander, syren of the stage,
Who charm'd, with love allied, a happier
age;

Light wanton wreathes, that never shall be
dead,

Are curl'd luxuriant o'er the poet's head,
Who dress'd the scene in colours bright and
gay,

And breath'd enchantment o'er the living
lay.

2. Ἐχρῆ μὲν ἐπὶ σὺν ἔρωτι,

Menander, sweet Thalia's pride,
Well art thou placed by Cupid's side;
Priest to the God of soft delights,
Thou spread'st on earth his joyous rites;
And sure the boy himself we see
To smile and please and breathe in thee;
For, musing o'er yon imag'd stone,
To see thee and to love are one.

"In supporting the characters of fathers, sons, husbands, soldiers, peasants, the rich and the poor, the violent and the gentle, Menander surpassed all in consistency, and by the brilliancy of his imagery threw every rival into the shade." Such is the character given of him by Quintilian. The natural partiality of Cæsar for his countrymen, only permits him to give a secondary place to Terence, the imitator of the elegant, but not of the witty, Grecian. Ausonius couples our poet with Homer; and he is extolled by all those who had access to his works with an enthusiasm not inferior to that with which the name of that prince of poets is mentioned.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 129.

I have heard that a great English orator now living, the only scholar who has made the style of Demosthenes his own, and adapted it to present politics and the events of the times, has frequently declared his opinion, founded on the specimens of our poets which yet remain, and the praises of all the discerning ancients, that the loss of his dramas is more to be deplored than of any other ancient writings whatever. Alas! Menander is no more; and all the praises of antiquity and the regret of subsequent ages resemble only the rich mantle which wraps the corpse of a monarch or the frankincense which burns upon his pile! He is embalmed in the eulogies of antiquity, and only lives in the mouths of men who mourn his loss.

A few relics, among those of lesser note yet remaining to us (which, like the bones of some giant picked up in the field, once the theatre of his exploits, cannot be fitted to any other than the huge body to which they belonged) give us some idea of the vastness of Menander.—But "*quantum mutatus ab illo!*" Where are the flowers, perfumes, garlands, the breathings of gallantry and tenderness, the sprightly sallies of wit, and all the apparatus and circumstance of love, youth, and delight, that conveyed and recommended morality to the gay and thoughtless, by attiring her in a dress that enamoured her beholders? That his aim was morality, is evident from the praises bestowed on him by Plutarch and other writers. This end he kept in view "unmixed with baser matter," and by a sort of *παθναρχία*, by an equal exertion of force and persuasion, commanded the hearts of his readers and auditors. And yet the fragments that have come down to us stamp him with the character of morose, sarcastic, and querulous. But these sentiments were put by him into the mouths of characters whom he designed to hold up to detestation or ridicule—and what remains of him does not mark so strongly his own peculiar genius as the taste of those selectors who have chosen his words to illustrate their own ideas. Thus to the saturnine and melancholy selector we owe the survival of the sad, peevish, and infantine complaints on the many sorrowful *items* "which flesh is heir to," and which, instead of offering an alleviation to the evils we suffer, tend to aggravate their load and debilitate the bearer. On the other hand, the strikingly moral passages with which his works abounded, alone caught the attention of the fathers of the primitive

tive church, who found in the Greek comedian a strain of piety so nearly approaching to their own belief and feelings, that all ideas of a preponderance of satire over moral precept must yield to evidence so irresistible as the approbation of Clemens Alexandrinus and Eusebius. It may not be amiss to soften the dryness of these remarks by introducing a few instances from his works of the passages which have been, by this means, transmitted to us, in however imperfect or mutilated a state:—

Εἰ γὰρ εὖγεῖς σὺ τροφίμῃ τῶν πάντων μοῖρῃ.

Hadst thou alone of all mankind been born
To walk in paths untroubled with a thorn,
From the first hour that gave thee vital air,
Consigned to pleasure, and exempt from
care,

Heedless to wile away the day and night
In one unbroken banquet of delight,
Pamper each ruling sense, secure from ill,
And own no law superior to thy will;
If partial Heav'n had ever sworn to give
This happy Right as thy prerogative;
Then, blame the Gods; and call thy life
the worst,
Thyself of all mankind the most accurs'd!

But if with us the common air thou draw,
Subject, alike, to Nature's general law,
If on thy head an equal portion fall
Of life's afflicting weight impos'd on all,
Take courage from necessity, and try
Boldly to meet the foe thou canst not fly.

Thou art a man, like others, doom'd to
feel
The quick descent of Fortune's giddy wheel.
Weak human race! We strive to soar from
flight
With wings unfitted to the daring flight,
Restless each fleeting object to obtain,
We lose in minutes what in years we gain.
But why shouldst thou, my honour'd friend,
repine?

No grief peculiar or unknown is thine;
'Tho' Fortune smile no more as once she
smil'd,

Nor pour her gifts on thee, her favourite
child,

Patient and firm, the present ill redress,
Nor by despairing make thy little less.

———Τὸν δ' εὐτυχέστατον λέγω.

———Most blest, my friend, is he
Who, having once beheld this glorious frame
Of Nature, treads again the path he came.
The common sun, the clouds, the starry
train,

The elemental fire, and wat'ry main,
If for a hundred years they glad our sight,
Or but a moment ere they fade in night,
'Tis all the same—we never shall survey
Scenes half so wond'rous fair and blest as they.
Beyond 'tis all an empty, giddy show,
Noise, tumult, strife, extravagance, and woe;

He who can first retire departs the best—
His reckoning paid, he sinks unharm'd to
rest.

But him who stays, fatigue and sorrows wait,
Old age, and penury's unhappy state;
By the world's tempests toss'd, a prey he lies
To open force, and ambush'd enemies,
Till his long-suffering frame and ling'ring
breath

He yields at last to agonizing Death.

In short, it is from these two sources
alone, the writings of the melancholy and
pious man, that we are furnished with our
specimens of the great Menander. Happy
were it for us and for posterity, had
the gay, the voluptuous, and the witty,
finished the portrait of the bard by trans-
mitting to after ages examples that would
have enabled us to measure him by the
standards of humour, sprightliness, and
fancy.

The superiority of the Grecian drama-
tists was felt and acknowledged by their
Roman imitators and admirers; and Ci-
cero frequently reprobates the prevailing
partiality of his countrymen for these fo-
reign authors. He supposes a Roman
thus to object to his arguments: "Shall
I toil through the *Synephebi* of Cæcilius,
and the *Andria* of Terence, when I may
as easily read the same plays in Menan-
der?" The answer of Cicero is not very
convincing, nor likely to turn the scale in
favour of the Roman stage.

Menander was drowned in the harbour
of Piræus (A. C. 293), at a time of life
when he had done enough for immortality,
but while the powers of his mind were
yet unimpaired by age, and his genius
sufficiently ardent to do still more. He is
said to have thrown himself into the sea in
a fit of jealousy, occasioned by his unfor-
tunate competition with Philemon, his
contemporary in the middle comedy. He
was vanquished, as Aulus Gellius asserts,
by the superior interest rather than talents
of his successful rival, and the same writer
relates, that, meeting him shortly after
the contest had been decided, he asked
him "If he did not blush at gaining the
prize against him?" Menander is to be
classed in the melancholy list of great men
to whom the jealousy, bad taste, or in-
trigues of the time in which they lived,
denied justice, and to whose names fame
and honour were attached when they no
longer lived to enjoy them.

By a strange fatality, a great propor-
tion of the writers as well as the warriors
of antiquity were thus prematurely cut
off from existence. Euripides and Hera-
clitus were torn to pieces by dogs. The-
ocritus ended his career by the halter.
Empedocles

Empedocles was lost in the crater of Mount Etna. Hesiod was murdered by his secret enemies; Archilochus and Ibycus by banditti. Sappho threw herself from a precipice. Æschylus perished by the fall of a tortoise. Anacreon (as may be expected) owed his death to grapes. Cratinus and Terence experienced the same fate with Menander. Seneca and Lucan, condemned to death by a tyrant, cut their veins, and died repeating their own verses; and Petronius Arbiter met a similar catastrophe. Lucretius, it is said, wrote under the delirium of a philtre administered by his mistress, and destroyed himself from its effects. Poison, though swallowed under very different circumstances, cut short the days both of Socrates and Demosthenes; and Cicero fell under the proscription of the Triumvirate. It is truly wonderful that so many men, the professed votaries of peace and retirement, should have met with fates so widely different from that to which the common casualties of life should seem to expose them.

Of Philemon, the successful rival of Menander, we know but little. He seems to have passed his life in the exercise of those social virtues which secure the affection of intimates, but have little tendency to advance him to notice. These peaceful virtues would probably have consigned the comic poet to obscurity, had not his exigencies called out the powers he possessed to surmount those obstacles which his inclination had opposed, and pushed him into active life. His ears could not have been deaf to the plaudits conferred on his performances, and some sparks of ambition must have been kept alive by perpetual rivalry with the great master of the sock.

We have a picture of Sterne, drawn by himself, in the attitude of feeding an ass with macaroons: "And at this moment," says that sprightly and whimsical writer, "that I am telling it, my heart finites me that there was more of pleasantry in the conceit of seeing how an ass would eat a macaroon, than of benevolence in giving him one, which presided in the act." It would be hard to say what figure an ass would make while thus engaged; but we are told by Valerius Maximus that a similar entertainment caused the death of Philemon. This poet, on entering a room to refresh himself with some figs, observed that an ass had been before-hand with him, and was leisurely devouring them, one by one. Philemon, wishing to complete the repast, courte-

ously ordered a slave to present his dumb guest with a goblet of wine. This curious symposium provoked the comedian to such a fit of laughter, that he was suffocated in the struggle.

Every anecdote of Philemon, down to the tragi-comic one which closed his existence, recommends him to our esteem. He is said to have possessed infinite good-humour; and to the ease and gaiety of his manners and amiable character he was, probably, more indebted for his many triumphs over Menander than to his superiority as a writer. Every thing seems to have been so well tempered within him, all violent and malign passions to have been held in such perfect subjection, and all the more engaging and estimable qualities to have been allowed such free indulgence, that his constitution suffered no violence from pent-up emotions, and his body no diminution of vigour from the jarring, gloomy, or furious elements of his mind. He did not indulge in the luxuries of the table, which, as they pamper, irritate, and enflame, are, at least, one of the sources from which the most dangerous disorders of temper, intellect, and constitution, derive their growth. Owing to these causes, he reached the very advanced age of one hundred and one years.

The fragments of Philemon that have come down to us bespeak a mind tranquil and unruffled, capable, from its intimacy with the human heart and all its intricacies, to dictate what is for the good of mankind, but content with gentle admonition and persuasion. How amiable is the rebuke of one of his characters to a friend who was detected in weeping, instead of endeavouring to redress a misfortune:—

If tears could med'cine human ills, and give
The heart o'ercharged a sweet restorative,
Gold, jewels, splendor, all we reckon dear,
Were mean and worthless to a single tear.
But ah! nor treasures bribe, nor raining eyes,
Our firm inexorable destinies—
Weep we or not, as sun succeeds to sun,
In the same course our Fates un pitying run.
Tears yet are ours whne'er misfortunes
press;

And tho' they fail to give the wish'd redress,
Long as their fruits the changing Seasons
bring,
These bitter drops will flow from Sorrow's
spring*.

* The Fragment of this author, in the passage before us, consists of two speeches by different characters; but, in order to give it a more connected form, I have united them so as to form a single poem.

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. III.

On the HISTORY of PRIVATE LIBRARIES
in ENGLAND, previous to the DISSOLU-
TION of RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

IT was at first intended that our present Number should have been exclusively devoted to the history of the English EPI-TAPH; but the receipt of a letter from an unknown correspondent, which seems faithfully to delineate the literary features of a former period, altered the determination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,

It has been usually supposed that previous to the dissolution of religious houses, private libraries were rarely, if ever, formed in England. The bulk even of the better sort of the laity are generally represented as illiterate; and it was the observation of Lord Orford, in the life of Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, that, "in those rude ages, when valour and ignorance were the attributes of nobility, when metaphysical sophistries and jingling rhymes in barbarous Latin were the highest endowments and prerogatives of the clergy; when it was enough for noblemen's sons to wind the horn, and carry their hawk fair, and leave study and learning to the children of mean people; it is no wonder that our old peers produced no larger, nor more elegant, compositions than the inscription on the sword of the brave Earl of Shrewsbury:

"Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos."

But the insinuation of their ignorance is too general; for though the turbulent times of Henry VI. and Edward IV. gave few nobles to the learned world, abundant proofs may be brought forward without any laborious research, that literature had been long cherished in their families.

The Princes both of the Norman and Plantaganet lines had been assiduous encouragers of learning; the military expeditions to the Holy Land, and the intercourse kept up with it by pilgrimage, tended much to preserve the little that remained of ancient science; nor can it be supposed for a single moment that the founders of so many houses dedicated not merely to religious but literary leisure, should have been themselves uniformly and at once destitute of taste, abilities, inclination, and materials, to prosecute the interests of literature.

Our monastic libraries were almost as numerous as the foundations; and their very existence seems to indicate a spirit of

research and a love for letters that could not fail to extend itself beyond the limits of monastic walls; and the proof of this, perhaps, is, that these libraries were not exclusively devoted to the preservation of bodies of scholastic divinity, legends of saints, the dry sciences, and partial histories of pious kings; but frequently contained the lighter compositions, and the works of fancy, the lays, the romances and the *fabliaux*, which in those times must have formed so large a portion of popular reading: in these, gallantry and literature were mixed together; and, abstractedly taken, they would have made but poor furniture for a monkish library. Love could never have been a favourite theme among the clergy; while, among the laity, no poets were ever more loved, admired, or cherished than the Troubadours of Provence.

In an ancient catalogue of manuscripts which once belonged to Peterborough-abbey, we find the following romances, every one of them in the Provençal tongue:

Tristrem;
Amys et Amilicon;
Guy de Burgoyne;
Gesta Osuelis;
Amours ou estis Venus; ana
Lumer de Lais.

In the library of the Leicester-abbey, the original catalogue of which is still preserved at Oxford,* were

Livre de Drian and Madok; and
Beviz de Hampton;

And in a manuscript catalogue of another monastic library, the name of which is unfortunately lost, I remember to have seen the well-known romances of

Ywain and Gawain;
Lancelot du Lac; and
Le Lais de l'Oiselet.

I particularly mention these because the historical ballads and metrical romances of the middle age most frequently occur in the few documents of private libraries that have come down to us.

Lord Orford (Works, vol. i. p. 290.) called "Earl Tiptoft, and Earl Rivers the restorers of science in this country." Three hundred years before, indeed, our nobility, as well as the great body of the people, were completely illiterate; in 1164 when Henry II. sent an embassy to the Pope, in consequence of Becket's flight, four of the prelates who accompanied it harangued

* See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. part ii. Appendix p. 107.

the Pope and Cardinals in Latin; while the Earl of Arundel, for what reason we are not told, unless to convince them he was taking a ground of argument completely different from the bishops, began an English speech in this way:—"We who are illiterate laymen do not understand one word of what the bishops have been saying to your holiness."

But it is not so clear as Dr. Henry seemed to imagine, that, had Henry II. possessed a lord of more profound attainments in his court he would have sent him on the embassy.

From the time of Henry III. at least, the manners of our nobility took a change: and though the tumultuary state of the nation, in the feudal times, found them too frequently employment widely different from the pursuit of letters, learning never was neglected. They who were educated for the service of the church, usually passed their time of study in some prelate's family; while the more ingenious youth, and those whose fortune or connections enabled them to form their minds to other prospects, finished their education in the university of Paris; at that time the *City of letters*, and the most celebrated seat of learning Europe had to boast.

The scarcity of books had been diminished by the gradual propagation of literature.* About this time the *stationarii* (the originals of our present stationers) arose, whose particular business it was to let out books to hire;† and the *SCRIPTORES*, those industrious men who were continually employed in our monasteries for the transcription and multiplication of ancient manuscripts, extended their services

* The scarcity of ancient books, and the gradual propagation of letters have been amply treated by Mr. Warton, in the History of English Poetry. Nor was the dearth of literature in the darkest ages by any means confined to Britain. In Spain, at the beginning of the tenth century, "one and the same copy of the bible, Saint Jerom's Epistles, and some volumes of ecclesiastical offices and martyrologies often served several different monasteries." The disputed property of a book at that time occasioned the most violent altercations. The perusers of a volume not their own, usually deposited a cautionary pledge. The most formidable anathemas were peremptorily denounced against those who should dare to alienate a book presented to the cloister, or library of a religious house. And the donor of one deemed the action so truly meritorious that he usually offered it upon the altar.

† In an ancient deed in the library of Benet-college, Cambridge, John de Wesc-

to the benefit of private people.* The pay of a copier at a very early period, I have not been able to ascertain; but the expences attending the transcription of books about 1468, are preserved among the Paston Papers. (Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. ii. p. 12.) One or two extracts will amply serve as specimens:

"A little Book of Physic.....xxj.

"For writing of the Coronacyon; and other Treatises of Knighthood, in that quire which containeth 13 leaves and more, and a leaf..... ijs. ijd.

"For de Regimine Principum, which containeth 45 leaves, after 1 penny a leaf, which it is right well worth.... ijs. ixd."

From the same collection too, it appears, in regard to illuminating, that for flourishing of capitals the *limner* received a penny an hundred; for vignettes, or borders at the beginning of a book, twelve-pence a piece; and for what are called 'psalme letters,' four pence an hundred. For the writing a calendar, a shilling; and for what are called five quires and two leaves of vellum, three shillings and seven pence.

I shall now cite a few instances where *private libraries* are proved to have existed at a very early period.

ham, occurs in 1357, as *stationarius* to the university. It was his occupation or profession to lend books and manuscripts, at a stated and certain price, to scholars and students in order to read or copy them. By an appendix at the end of "*De claris Archiepiscopis Bononiensis professoribus a seculo xi. usque ad seculum xiv.*" published in folio at Bologna, it appears that the demands of the *stationarii* were sometimes immoderate, which occasioned their being settled and fixed by authority.

* These copiers or writing monks were distinguished by the name of *Antiquarii*. Each abbey had its appropriate *Scriptorium*, where, not only regular copiers were employed, but the novitiates of the foundation instructed in the art of writing; where they transcribed the service books for the choir; and where monks who had been refractory were frequently condemned to the transcription of such portions of Chantularies, or other works, as might be deemed equivalent to their remissness. In some monasteries the *SCRIPTORIUM* was so large as to be a separate building: as at St. Albans, where one was built by Abbot Paulin. Here too the *Illuminatores* were employed, who usually executed their works in a very high degree of taste and perfection. Many of the register and leiger-books of monasteries, which are yet existing, are instances of their accuracy and correctness; and the most beautiful Missals now extant, are the wonderful performances of the religious, who are usually so indiscriminately stigmatised as ignorant and idle.

William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by his will, dated the morrow after the Epiphany, 1268, (53, Henry III.) left "to Joan his daughter, a kind of canopy, sometime belonging to St. Wolstan, and a book of *Lancelot*, which he the said testator had lent her." (Dugd. Warw. 312.6.) This, indeed, shews that learning could not even at that time have been so great a rarity among the ladies as some historians would make it at periods of our history considerably later. Though *Lancelot du Lac*, it must be owned, was curious reading for a female.

In the twenty-first of Richard II. 1398, in the recitation of the personal estate of the exiled Hugh le Despenser, we find 28,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with their calves, and 40 mares with their colts of two years, 110 draft horses, 2,000 hogs, 300 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacon, 80 carcasses of marmoset beef, 600 muttons in larder, and 40 tuns of cider, armour, plate, jewels, and money, better than 10,000 pounds, 36 sacks of wool, and a *librarie of books*. (Sir Robert Cotton's Records, fol. edit. p. 372.)

A curious though imperfect catalogue of the *Passon* library occurs in another part of the valuable work already quoted: probably made about 1466. They are the books of *John Passon*, who to the romantic poetry, and the legends of the time, appears to have added even *classic reading*. A few of the principal works are here enumerated; and the reader who desires more minute intelligence with regard to their contents may consult Warton's History of English Poetry, and Ames's Typographical Antiquities.

"A Book bad of my Hostess, at the George, of the death of Arthur, beginning at Cassibelan.

Guy Earl of Warwick.

King Richard Cœur de Lion.

A Chronicle to Edward the III.

A Book of Troilus.

The Green Knight.

Ballad of Guy and Colbrend.

The Life of St. Christopher.

TULLY DE SENECTUTE.

TULLY DE AMICITIA.

A Book de Sapientia.

A Book de Othea (on Wisdom.)

Mine old Book of Blazonings of Arms; and My Book of Knighthood, and the manner of making of Knights; of Jousts; of Tournaments; Fighting in Lists; Paces bolden by Soldiers; Challenges; Statutes of War; and de Regimine Principum."

Another instance occurs in the will of Anne Lady Mountjoy, who died toward the close of September, in the 20th year of Edward IV. 1481. "To her daughter Richmond (her literary daughter it should seem) she left a book of English, being a *Legend of Saints*; a book of French called *Lukan*; another book of French of the Epistles and Gospels; and a Primer, with clasps of silver gilt, covered with purple velvet;" while to her daughter Mountjoy, she left only a pair of pottle-pots of silver. This, it will be remembered, was at the time when *Jane Shore* is represented to have been taught reading and writing as a rare accomplishment for a woman.

Earl Tiptoft when returning from Jerusalem, made a short stay at Padua and Venice, where we are assured he made large purchases of books. (Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.) In short, beside the casual introduction of curious works, by Pilgrims and itinerant ecclesiastics, we had long before this period regular channels of importation. The Jews, particularly in regard to the Arabians, were our common agents not only in what related to commercial, but literary intercourse.

The last instance I shall mention, is only introduced to shew that learning was not intirely confined to the religious even in the *northern* extremity of the island. At Speke-hall, in Childwell, five miles from Liverpool, is a curious piece of waincot, brought by Sir Edward Norris, from the library of the King of Scotland, after the battle of Flodden. (Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 137.)

To continue any particulars concerning private libraries after the dissolution would be needless. In some few instances the best treasures of our conventual libraries were transferred to the royal one of Henry VIII. But, for the generality, we are assured by Fuller in his Church History (b. vi. p. 334.) "that such as purchased the buildings of monasteries, had in the same grant the LIBRARIES (the stuffing thereof) conveyed unto them."

I am, Sir, &c.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

READING in the number for February of your Miscellany, the character of an *University Dunne*, I was reminded of an etymology, I had somewhere seen, of the word *Dun*, that was new to me, and will probably be so to most of your readers.

By some it has been derived from the French word *donnez*, give me, implying a demand of something due; and by others

others, among whom is Dr. Samuel Johnson, from the Saxon word *dunan*, to *clamour*. Both these derivations appear to be erroneous. The origin of the word as related in a periodical work, published in London nearly a century ago, is simply this. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, a famous bailiff, named *Joe Dun*, lived in the town of Lincoln. This man was so

extremely dexterous in his rough business, that it was usual, when a person refused to pay his debts, to say, *Why don't you dun him?* That is, why don't you lend *Dun* to arrest him? And hence the custom of calling a person, who presses another for the payment of money, a *dun*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. M. T.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

Original Letters from Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Boswell, and Dr. Hunter, found in a Trunk of Dr. Smollett's, in Italy, where he died, and transmitted to a Gentleman in America.

"Rome, Saturday June 30, 1770.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"UPON my return from Tivoli, on Wednesday last, I had the pleasure to find two letters from you; one dated April 19th, which had gone to London, the other June 7th. By a most provoking blunder of Mr. Barraris's clerks, they had both gone round by Naples. I have hired a *vestura*, which is to take me up here next Monday morning, and set me down in six days at Leghorn; all my company, during that time, is to be the driver, and a blunderbuss of a servant, whom I have reason to think a very honest fellow; but he has such a *flux de bouche* of Italian French, that I can't have the pleasure of conversing with him. So that when I am so happy as to meet you, I shall have a double relish for your company, which needs no such sauce. I am, with my compliments to Mrs. Smollett, &c.

"My dear Doctor,

"Your most affectionate

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"A Monsieur,

"Monsieur Smollett,

"Chez Monsieur Renner, à Livourne."

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"I reproach myself—but it is as insignificant as embarrassing to explain some things.—So much for that. As to my confidence in your stamina, I can see no reason to flinch from it; but I wish you would avoid all unwholesome accidents, as much as possible.

"I am quite serious about my visit to you next autumn. My scheme is now to

pass my June and July at Paris, from thence to set out for Italy, either over the Alps, or by sea from Marseilles. I do not expect the company of any widow-hunter, or any other that may be too fat and indolent for such an excursion; and hope to pick up some agreeable fellow-traveller, without being at the expence of advertising.

"You feel exactly as I do on the subject of state politics. But from some late glimpses, it is still to be hoped, that some patriots may be disappointed in their favourite view of involving their country in confusion and destruction. As to the King's Bench patriot, it is hard to say from what motive he published a letter of yours, asking some trifling favour of him, on behalf of somebody, for whom the *Cham of Literature*, Mr. Johnson, had interested himself.

"I have, within this month, published what I call my Miscellanies. Though I admitted my operator to an equal share of profit and loss, the publication has been managed in such a manner, as if there had been a combination to suppress it. Notwithstanding which, I am told it makes its way tolerably at least. But I have heard to-day, that somebody is to give me a good trimming very soon.

"All friends here remember you kindly, and our little club at the Two-arms never fail to devote a bumper to you, except when they are in the humour of drinking none but scoundrels. I send my best compliments to Mrs. Smollett and two other ladies, and beg you will write me as soon as it suits you, and with black ink. I am always,

"My dear Doctor,

"Most affectionately your's,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"A Monsieur,

"Monsieur Smollett, Gentilhomme Anglois,

"Chez Monsieur Renner, negotiant

"à Livourne, Toscane."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR,

"I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 10th. I had not the least imagination that the passage in the *Critical Review* was Dr. Smollett's.—When Mr. Millar mentioned it to me, in a manner very favourable to both, I had not heard of it; to this hour I have not seen it. The author of it, whoever he be, is very welcome to censure what I have written. But, perhaps, he would have forbore the uncalled-for and unprovoked temptation, had he considered that prolixity, length at least, cannot be avoided in letters written to the moments. I wish he would try his hand at that sort of writing.

"I am no less obliged to you, good Sir, for your taking so kindly the little hint I presumed to offer on a plan I was very much pleased with, and which I wished to be followed, as to the main of it, by any gentleman who should be induced to undertake the writing of a new *History of England*. I had not offered these poor and insignificant hints, had I not been greatly taken with your plan.

"I repeatedly thank you, Sir, for the whole of your very kind letter, and am, with wishes for your success in every undertaking, as well as in that before us,

"Your obliged, and

"Faithful humble Servant,

"S. RICHARDSON."

"*London, August 13, 1756.*

"*To Dr. Smollett.*"

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I did not see your friend Captain Stobo till the day before I left Cirencester, and only for a little time: but he seemed to be a man of good sense, and has surely had the most extraordinary adventures in the world. He has promised to call on me when he comes to London, and I shall always see him with pleasure.

"But what is this you tell me of your perpetual exile, and of your never returning to this country? I hope that this idea arose from the bad state of your health; it will vanish on your recovery, which, from your past experience, you may expect from those happier climates to which you are retiring: after which the desire of revisiting your native country will, probably, return upon you; unless the superior cheapness of foreign countries prove an obstacle, and detain you there. I could wish that means had been fallen on to remove this objection; and that, at least, it might be equal to you to live any where, except when the

consideration of your health gave the preference to one climate above another. But the indifference of ministers towards literature, which has been long, and, indeed, almost always the case in England, gives little prospect of any alteration in this particular.

"I am sensible of your great partiality, in the good opinion you express towards me: but it gives me no less pleasure than if it were founded on the greatest truth; for I accept it as a pledge of your good-will and friendship. I wish an opportunity of shewing my sense of it may present itself during your absence. I assure you I should embrace it with great alacrity; and you need have no scruple on every occasion of having recourse to me.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"With great esteem and sincerity,

"Your most obedient

"And most humble Servant,

"DAVID HUME."

"*Ragley, September 21, 1768.*

"*To Dr. Smollett.*"

"*Edinburgh, March 14, 1768.*

"DEAR SIR,

"That evil is perpetually insinuating itself into the best enjoyments of man, is an old reflection; but every day adds some additional evidence to the truth of it.

"I have just published an account of *Corfica*. I have received great applause from many distinguished men; and what my enthusiastic soul prizes still more, I have interested many a British bosom in behalf of the brave *Corficans*.

"I therefore hoped to enjoy one portion of unmingled felicity; and I did enjoy it till yesterday, that I was told by Mr. Douglas, of Douglas, who is just come from London, that he understood Dr. Smollett had taken amiss what I have said of him in my book.

"Allow me to assure you, Sir, that you have no reason to be offended with me. In page 12* of my preface, I say, that the error with respect to Paoli's age has found its way into your *History*, by which I meant to shew how very obscure the *Corficans* have hitherto been: and in pages 124† and 125 of the account, I observe, that an oath which was generally believed to be genuine was admitted into your *History*, but that Paoli assured me it was a fiction; by which I mean to correct a mistake, without impeaching the

* Page 16, of Preface of third edition.

† Page 153, of third edition.

author; and as I have, at the same time, observed, that you display a generous warmth in favour of the Corsicans, I had not the most distant idea of offending you.

"When I really mean to offend, I persist till I see I am wrong. But I should be very sorry, if one whom I regard as I do Dr. Smollett, should imagine that I meant to offend when it was far from my thoughts. I therefore take the earliest opportunity to undeceive you, and I flatter myself this letter will have that effect.

"I shall be in London about the 21st, and I hope to meet you before I return to Scotland; but, in the mean time, pray make me easy by a line addressed at Mr. Dilly's, bookseller, in the Poultry.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"Humble servant,

"JAMES BOSWELL."

"London, March 26. I have carried up this letter in my pocket."

To Doctor Tobias Smollett, at Bath.

"DEAR DOCTOR,

"I thank you for all your kindness to me, and particularly for the last instance of your warm friendship; and I am sorry that it must occasion some further trouble. I understand that you propose taking notice of a letter to the author of the Critical Review, and I dare say you will do it properly. That part of the letter that relates to yourself, I hope will be flayed and broiled alive; for it is damned impudent. He pretends it was the writer, not the man, that stuck with him. Your friends and mine say, they think you can, from your own knowledge, contradict him in this. I suppose you know he was, some time since (about twelve months, as

I have been told), out of his senses, and confined at Edinburgh. Our friends think this would be the best apology you can make to the public for this behaviour.

"As to what relates to me, you are, no doubt, become a party, by your friendly interposition, and, therefore, I must leave you to judge for yourself what you are to do. I will, only in friendship, tell you frankly what I think.

"First, your work does not seem a fit place for handling a physical dispute; it is rather for giving accounts and opinions of things published. Secondly, if you answer this letter by disputation, you must prepare yourself for answering more nonsense of the same kind. He will dispute till he is deprived of the use of pen and ink. That is the turn of his madness. Thirdly, all that he has said is so senseless, captious, and beastly, that it does not admit of an answer. It is unanswerable. There can be no such thing as convincing one another now. The dispute must be at an end already with every body that understands, and will give himself the trouble to consider what both have said; and every obstinate fool may insist upon having the last word. Was it my own case only, I give you my word I would despise it. However, I have made some short observations to shew you that his last observations are without all foundation, and that your friendship for me has not brought you into disgrace with sensible people of the profession.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged,

"And sincere friend,

"WILLIAM HUNTER."

"August 23, 1757.

"Dr. Smollett."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MANSION OF REST.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

I TALK'D to my fluttering heart,
And chided its wandering ways;
I told it from Folly to part,
And husband the best of its days.
I bade it no more to admire
The meteors that Fancy had dress'd;
I whisper'd 'twas time to retire,
And seek for a mansion of rest.

A charmer was list'ning the while,
Who caught up the tone of my lay,
'Oh! come then," she cried with a smile,
"And Friendship shall point out your way."
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I follow'd the witch to her home,
And vow'd to be always her guest,
Never more, I exclaim'd, will I roam
In quest of a mansion of rest.

But the sweetest of moments will fly—
Not long was my fancy beguil'd
And shortly I own'd, with a sigh,
That Friendship could stab while she smil'd
Yes—coldly could stab the repose
Of the trusting and innocent break,
And ev'ry fair avenue close
That led to a mansion of rest.

Love next urg'd my footsteps to stray
Thro' the wildering paths of romance,
But I started—and turn'd me away
From his bright and enamouring glance;

For Reflection had taught me to know
 That the soul by *his* forc'ry possess
 Might tosa on the billows of woe,
 But ne'er find a mansion of rest.
 Still in search of the phantom call'd Joy,
 Stern Reason I met on my way,
 I shrunk from the beam of her eye,
 Yet its lustre illumin'd my day;
 "Behold," she exclaim'd, "yonder grave,
 With the flowers of the woodland bedress'd,
 Where darkly the cypresses wave—
 Lo! *that* is the mansion of rest!"

ODE TO MEMORY.

SAY thou! whose power alone extends
 O'er ruthless Time's relentless sway;
 With life begins, with being ends,
 Coeval with th' empyreal day,
 When He who call'd with man to birth
 The vaulted sky, the teeming earth,
 From chaos form'd the starry spheres
 That mark the slow revolving years,
 The while the sapphire thrones among
 Seraphic harps responsive rung,
 And Truth beneath th' æthereal cloud
 Swept her magic lyre aloud,
 Through Heaven's blue azure burst the light-
 ening gleam,
 And Love refulgent shone inwreathed in
 "Mercy's beam!"

Or if on yon sequestered shore,
 Where hied the fabling bards of yore,
 And Science plumed her eagle-crest,
 In Fancy's varying colours drest,
 If still your lingering footsteps dwell—
 Still press the land you loved so well,
 By Peneus' oak-embower'd side,
 Or fam'd Ilyssus' silver tide,
 Beneath whole sacred shade retired,
 By thee, immortal Maid, inspired,
 The Sminthean Prince, to fate resign'd,
 Soothed the sad anguish of his sorrowing
 mind;

The plaintive lute that breath'd the tendertale
 Won from the fairy elves the listening ear;
 Grim-visaged Night withdrew her gloomy
 veil,

And Cynthia dropt the sympathetic tear:
 The fountain stream with oars crown'd,
 Pleased with the soul-enchanting sound,
 Had ceased awhile to play;
 By music's trilling notes beguiled,
 The River God sat up and smiled,
 In softer murmurs wept—and died away.

Say, shall the Muse thy mine's exhaustless
 store,

Rich with reflection's treasured spoils re-
 hearse—

With thee the humble scenes of youth ex-
 plore,

To swell the labours of an humble verse;
 Where the light heart in careless childhood
 ran

Ere graver toils had claim'd the ripening man:
 Or in thy mimic train declare
 The shadowy tribes that hover there,

Thoughts that kindling raptures move,
 Or melt with Pity's milder love,
 Where Grief in sable stole is seen,
 And giant Fear's terrific mien,
 Stretch'd on the rude cliff's dizzy steep,
 Is rock'd by warring winds to sleep.

When Laura fell—so fades the flow'rets
 bloom,

Bright in the morn, and flourishing as fair,
 And sinks unheeded to the early tomb,
 Ere Evening sleeps upon the silent air—
 Thou Memory! bending o'er her cypress'd
 urn,

The living feature haply taught to trace,
 To Fancy's eye renew'd would'st oft return
 What once was beauty, innocence, and
 grace:

Here as he mourn'd at midnight's awful hour,
 Here as he wept upon the mouldering bier,
 Though mute, thy voice the secret balm
 would pour,

And breathe of comfort in her Petrarch's
 ear.

Trickling down the cheek of woe

The trembling tear forgot to flow,

O'er his love-lorn soul

A softer sorrow stole,

The heaving sigh was hush'd to rest,

And calm'd the troubled breast.

And shall not Penton claim the pow'r to
 charm,

The seat of Bliss, and source of temp'rate
 Joy;

Where Hope illusive mocks not to alarm,

Nor guilty pleasures lure but to destroy.

Yet must I leave these much-lov'd fields,

These groves that cheer the gazer's view:

Fate bids—to Fate all nature yields—

Dear fields and groves, a long adieu!

Still shall Remembrance love to find

The spot where youth had once reclin'd

The garden range, the laurel'd round,

The hill with oaken trophies crown'd,

Where, Evening's shadowy car withdrawn,

We lightly trip'd it on the lawn,

Hied with the sister pair to roam the vale,

Their minds the seat of elegance and ease,

Sweet as the perfume of the scented gale,

Soft as the sighings of the vernal breeze:

So when the yellow streaks proclaim the
 morn,

At first faint-glimm'ring glows the purple
 ray,

Through Heav'n's high arch, in rich efful-
 gence borne,

Then opes the prospect in a flood of day—

Heard Ansty's playful Muse inspire

Heart-easing mirth, and young desire,

Where with her magic wand reveal'd,

In Gothic night so long conceal'd,

Chaste as the sounds the Bard of yore

Drew from Persuasion's honied store,

When Hell his blackest cave uncurl'd,

And erst in hissing horror hurl'd

Alecto's snaky crest;

Aloft in air the vocal tide

From harpy hands regain'd the bride,

And smooth'd e'en Pluto's breast.

Cease

Cease the fond strain—can mortal ken declare
 Each floating insect in the solar beam;
 Trace, as she wantons in her wide career,
 The Moon's pale ringlets quiv'ring on the
 stream?
 Though down the steep the thundering tor-
 rents roar,
 Whelm the light bark that glides along the
 shore;
 To summer suns autumnal gloom succeed,
 Or icy Winter strip the flow'ry mead;
 Still, Memory, thou! at Thomson's shrine
 shalt bring
 The freshest wreaths of ever-blooming Spring!

J. N. W.

MYNYDD-Y-GAR.

[The following irregular lines were written after an excursion from Neath, on the 26th of December last, to the top of Mynydd-y-Gâr*, a hill three miles to the south of this place; sacred to every true Welchman, as the recorder of the prowess and patriotism of the ancient Britons, by W. I. H. On the summit remains a large British encampment, from which, on a clear day, may be distinctly seen the Brevelly mountain, in Pembrokeshire; the Black mountain, in Carmarthenshire, extending through part of Brecknockshire into Monmouthshire; the Vann, near Brecon, which is the loftiest mountain in South Wales; and many others of less note, which seem to vie with each other for superiority and grandeur. In another direction there is a beautiful prospect of Britonferry, and the town and bay of Swansea; the opposite coast of Devon and Somersetshire, and Lundy Island, at the distance of about fourteen leagues. For beautiful and extensive prospects, Mynydd-y-Gâr is not surpassed by any hill in South Wales.—*Neath, March 2, 1805*]

MYNYDD-Y-GAR's furze-clad height
 Refounded to the blast;
 The gloomy shadows of the night
 Roll'd onwards thick and fast.
 By fits the surly wind roar'd loud
 The hollow glens among;
 The dark and threat'ning thunder cloud
 Frowned black and thick and long.
 The arrowy fleet in piercing storm
 Beat on the mountain's head;
 Terror upreared his giant form,
 And scattered fear and dread.
 In firm array the British bands
 Rushed on to meet the foe;
 With dauntless hearts and hardy hands
 To lay the oppressors low.

* Literally translated *Mons Castri*. The *y* in Mynydd-y-Gâr should be sounded as *u* in *run*; the *dd* as *tb* in *the*. The *â* in Gâr has the sound of *a* prolonged in *far*.

Nor arrowy fleet, nor driving wind,
 Could freeze their patriot blood;
 Nor terror chill their ardent mind,
 For freedom when they stood.

Through the rude vale the Saxons wound
 Their toilsome weary way,
 While peals of thunder fearful sound,
 And gleaming lightnings play.

And down the mountain's rugged side
 Impetuous torrents dash,
 And mingled rocks and trees the tide
 Bears down with horrid crash.

And while around they trembling gaze
 With fear-appalled eyes,
 Illumin'd by red meteors' blaze,
 They see new hills arise.

Mynydd-y-Gâr's storm-beat height
 Presents its head to view,
 Shrowded in mists, a dreary sight,
 Through vapours dimly blue.

On the high summit, rough with fern,
 A stern encampment stands,
 And there with Freedom's spirit burn
 The valiant Cambrian bands.

“ With whirling bounds,
 “ With jarring sounds,
 “ Your massy fragments shower;
 “ Rise, crush the foe
 “ With deadly blow,
 “ The stoney tempest pour!”

To obey their chieftain's warning voice
 The eager Britons rapid fly;
 They hurl the craggy stones from high,
 With shouts they rend the darkened sky,
 They rouse their might
 To glorious fight,
 Their hearts are fire, their souls rejoice,
 Resolv'd to conquer or to die.

Low the Saxon spoilers sink,
 On the torrent's jagged brink
 Their chieftains die,
 Their followers fly;
 Backwards they urge their trembling way,
 Still press'd by Fear and wild Dismay.

Time, which gave the mighty birth,
 Sweeps the mighty from the earth;
 Eyes which saw the battle burn
 Must to kindred dust return.

Years roll on—the scene is chang'd;
 Heroes who the mountains rang'd
 Now no keen-edg'd sword can wield,
 Lift no more the painted shield.

Britons and Saxons now here meet
 With peaceful hearts, with converse sweet;
 Pernicious strife no longer wage,
 No longer feel inhuman rage.

But hark! what wild, what agonizing cries
 From Gallia's distant threat'ning shores arise!
 Borne on the breeze the thick'ning tumult
 swells,

And o'er Batavia's level coast it dwells;

Germania feels the gathering tempest's force,
Hesperia's smiling vales attract its course;
E'en Boreal realms its baneful influence feel;
Britain alone unsheaths th' avenging steel.

But see what awful shining forms appear!
Circling the summit of yon snow-capp'd hill.

From that drear height

They meet the fight,

And now more brilliant bright, more strong,
more clear,

Hither they bend their steps; now nearer
still;

Their Druid robes float on the wind,
And leave long trails of light behind.

And in the midst, of more than mortal size,
Lo! Cambria's Genius rolls his fiery eyes!

Like flames they glare,

Through dusky air;

Ah! see him in his nervous right-hand rear
A pine tree tipp'd with lightning for a spear!

The gloomy frowning night he chafes far
away,

While from his streaming hair swift beams
of glory play.

Hill to hill he strides amain,
Followed by the Druid train.
Now, now, his thund'ring voice he pours in
accents strong,
Wide spread the deep'ning sounds re echoing
long.

"Rise, my sons, for fight prepare!

"Rise! the battle's fury dare.

"Instant arm your potent hands,

"Join the Saxons' friendly bands.

"Firmly now, with patriot rage,

"Fierce, united, conflict wage!

"Lift high the beaming sword, poise, point
the lance;

"Oh tell to Europe, tell to haughty France,

"When for liberty and laws,

"When in Freedom's sacred cause

"Saxons, Britons, dreadful rise,

"Ev'ry fell invader dies!"

So spake the wrathful Genius; while around
Their harps the Druids sweep to martial
sound:

The glorious vision fades away,

As fades the parting beam of day:

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE, and WRITINGS of CITIZEN DAUBENTON, by G. CUVIER.

LOUIS JOHN MARIE DAUBENTON, the son of John Daubenton, a Notary, and Marie Pichenot, was born at Montbar, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the 29th of May, 1716.

Distinguished in his infancy by great gentleness of manners, and an ardent love of study, he obtained from the Jesuits, of Dijon, under whose auspices he commenced his education, all those little distinctions which are so gratifying to youth, without being uniformly the harbingers of more lasting success. He never ceased, throughout life to recollect with pleasure these early marks of honour, and always carefully preserved the written testimonies of having received them.

After going through, what was then termed a course of philosophy, under the Dominicans of the same village, his father, who intended him for the church, of which he had made him assume the habit at twelve years of age, sent him to Paris, to complete his theological studies; but inspired by a presentiment of what he was one day to become, he devoted himself in private to the study of medicine.

With this view, he attended the lectures of Baron, Martineny, and Col de Villars, and in the Botanical Garden, which he afterwards rendered so celebrated, those of Winslow, Hunauld, and Anthony Jussieu. The death of his father, which happened in 1736, leaving him at liberty to pursue the bent of his own inclinations, he took his degrees at Rheims in 1740, and 1741, after which he returned to his native province, where doubtless his ambition would have been for ever confined to the practice of medicine, had not a happy accident brought him upon a more brilliant theatre.

The little village in which he was born, could also boast of having given birth to a man, whom an independent fortune, vigorous health, an agreeable person, and high spirit, but still more especially an ardent love of pleasure, seemed to destine to a far different career than that of the sciences, to which, however, he was impelled by the irresistible force of his genius.

Buffon, long irresolute respecting the object to which he should direct the powers of his mind, attempted, by turns, the study of geometry, physics and agriculture. At last, his friend Dufay, having rescued, during his short administration,

tion, the Botanical Garden from the ruinous state into which it had been suffered to fall by the neglect of its former superintendants, procured for him this situation; and, dying soon after, Buffon became permanently devoted to natural history, and beheld that vast field of science open before him, which he afterwards cultivated with so much glory.

He surveyed at first its whole extent, he saw at a single glance what ought to be done, what was in his power to accomplish, and what aid he required from others. Natural history, which had been, from its origin, incumbered with the indigested erudition of Aldrovandus, Gessner, and Johnson, was afterwards rendered dry and insipid by the labours of mere nomenclators. The works of Ray, Klein, and even Linnæus, exhibit only barren catalogues, written in a barbarous language; which, notwithstanding their apparent precision, and the care taken by their authors to admit nothing that could not be verified by observation, nevertheless contain numerous errors, not only in the details and distinctive characters, but also in the method and systematic arrangement.

To render this cold and inanimate system pleasant and delightful; to delineate nature, such as she really is, ever active and in motion; to sketch in legible characters the admirable symmetry of all her parts, the laws which connect them into one harmonious whole; to transmit all the beauty and brilliancy of the original; such was the very difficult task the author had to accomplish, who might wish to restore to this enchanting science the interest it had lost; such a task, the ardent imagination of Buffon, his exalted genius, animated by an enthusiastic admiration of the beauties of nature, were alone calculated to fulfil.

But if truth had not been the object of his labours, if he had lavished the brilliant colours of his pallet on false or incorrect designs, if he had merely combined vague and imaginary hypotheses, however much, in that case, he might have been esteemed as an elegant writer, and an ingenious poet; he could never have ranked as a naturalist, or obtained that character which, as a reformer of science, he was so ambitious to attain.

It was, therefore, necessary to revise, collect, and observe; to compare the forms and the dimensions of the objects of his investigations; and, by dissection, to unfold the hidden parts of their organization.

Buffon, perceiving that his ardent and lively imagination rendered him unequal to such laborious and difficult researches, and even that the weakness of his sight excluded the hope of succeeding in them, endeavoured to discover a man, who, besides a sound judgment, and a certain quickness of perception, should possess sufficient modesty and devotedness to induce him to rest satisfied with acting, in appearance, a subordinate part, and to serve him, as it were, as a hand and an eye in the prosecution of his undertaking. Such a man he at last found in Daubenton; the companion of his early years. But he found in him much more than he expected, or thought necessary; for it was not in that part alone in which he required his assistance, that Daubenton proved of the greatest utility. In fact, it may be affirmed, that there never was formed an association more congenial. There existed, equally in physics and in morals, between the two friends that perfect contrast, which one of our best writers assures us is necessary to render an union permanent; and each of them seemed to have received from nature, precisely the qualities proper to temper those of the other.

Buffon possessed an athletic form, and had a dignified appearance; he was by nature of an imperious temper, and prone to passion; equally eager in the pursuit of science, as in that of pleasure, his ardent imagination disposed him rather to discover truth by intuition, than by calm and severe investigation.

With a feeble temperament, and a gentle aspect, Daubenton, on the contrary, possessed a moderation which he owed as much to nature, as to his great wisdom. All his researches were conducted with the most scrupulous accuracy; he neither believed, nor affirmed any thing that had not previously been subjected to the cognizance of his senses; and, far from persuading others to rest satisfied with any other evidence, he carefully avoided, in his discourses and writings, every image and expression that might operate to seduce them from the strict path of observation and experience. Endowed with the most unexampled patience, he never slackened in his pursuits, but recommenced them with the most persevering industry, until he succeeded; and, by a method too little attended to perhaps by men occupied with scientific pursuits, all the energies of his mind seemed to be exerted, in order to guard against the fallacy of his imagination.

Buffon imagined he had merely acquired

quired a laborious assistant, who could smooth the difficulties, and a faithful guide, to indicate the rocks and quicksands in his course. Often the incredulous smile, indicative of the doubts of his friend, made Buffon correct his too hasty judgments; frequently a well-timed observation arrested him in his precipitate career; and thus the coolness and sagacity of the one, being combined with the energy and promptitude of the other, contributed to give to the *History of Quadrupeds*, the joint production of both authors, that degree of precision, which renders it so superior to every other portion of the *Natural History of Buffon*.

It was therefore less from the actual assistance Daubenton afforded, than from his scrupulous accuracy, that he proved so useful to Buffon; and gave him so much cause to congratulate himself on the acquisition of such a coadjutor.

About the year 1742, Buffon drew him to Paris. At that time, the office of keeper and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history was in a great measure nominal, and as Noguez, who possessed that title, had been long absent, his place was occasionally supplied by any one present. By the influence of Buffon, this office was revived, and conferred on Daubenton in 1745. His salary, which, at first, did not exceed 500 francs, was, by degrees, afterwards augmented to 4000. While he was only an assistant in the Academy of Sciences, Buffon, who acted as its treasurer, conferred upon him several favours. On his arrival at Paris, he procured him a lodging; and, in a word, neglected nothing in order to secure to him that ease and independence, which are so necessary to every man engaged in the cultivation of letters or science.

Daubenton, on his side, pursued with indefatigable industry those labours which were necessary to second the views of his benefactor, and established by this means, the two principal monuments of his own glory.

One of these is the cabinet of natural history in the Botanical Garden. That before his time served merely as a repository for the products of the different pharmaceutical operations, performed during the public lectures, on chemistry, in order that they might be distributed to the poor, while suffering under disease. It contained nothing appertaining to natural history, strictly so called, except a collection of shells made by Tournefort, which had afterwards been employed to amuse Lewis XV, during his infancy, and of

whose whims many of them retained visible traces.

Such was the industry of Daubenton, that, within a few years, he changed the face of every thing. He collected specimens of minerals, fruits, woods, shells, from every quarter, and methodically arranged them. By applying himself to ascertain, or to improve the operations necessary to preserve the different parts of organized bodies, he succeeded in giving to the inanimate forms of quadrupeds and birds the appearance of real life; and presented to the naturalist the most minute circumstances of their characters, while, at the same time, he no less gratified the virtuosi, by exhibiting them in their natural forms and colours.

Formerly the opulent ornamented their cabinets with a variety of natural productions, but they carefully excluded every thing that had the smallest tendency, in their opinion, to deform the symmetry and beauty of their appearance; learned men likewise collected such objects as were calculated to aid their researches or support their theories; but for the most part, limited in their fortunes, they found it even difficult to complete a collection in any separate department of this science: the virtuosi, on the contrary, accumulated every thing that could gratify their taste; but, unfortunately, their attention was usually attracted by the most frivolous objects, better suited to please the eye, than convey instruction to the mind; the most beautiful shells, the most variegated agates, the best polished and most brilliant gems, usually composed their collections.

Availing himself of the patronage of Buffon, and of his influence with the government, Daubenton soon formed and executed a far more extensive plan: he conceived that all the productions of nature should find a place in the temple he had consecrated to her; he was fully aware, that those objects, which are regarded as the most important, could only be thoroughly known by a comparison of them with others, and that there existed no one that had not a greater or less affinity with the rest of nature. Impressed with this view of the subject, he made the most unremitting efforts to render his collection complete; whilst, at the same time, he bestowed the greatest attention on the formation of those anatomical preparations which for a long time distinguished the cabinet of Paris, and which, however disagreeable they may be to the common eye, are not the less useful to those who

with

wish to penetrate beyond the mere surface of organized beings, and who endeavour to render natural history a philosophical science, by illustrating the phenomena it exhibits.

The study and arrangement of these productions engrossed his whole attention, and seemed to constitute the only passion he ever experienced. Shut up for whole days in the cabinet, he incessantly occupied himself in changing the disposition of the objects he had accumulated, till by a scrupulous investigation of their several parts, and attempting every possible method, he fell upon that arrangement which was equally consonant to true taste and accurate science.

This passion for arrangement was again revived, in full force, during his latter years; when, in consequence of victories obtained by the republican arms, there was brought to the museum a fresh store of natural curiosities, and when circumstances permitted him to give to the whole a more complete illustration. At eighty-four years of age, when he stooped much, and both his hands and feet had suffered greatly from the gout, not being able to walk without assistance, he was conducted, by two persons, every morning to the cabinet, in order to superintend the arrangement of the minerals, the only department allotted to him according to the new organization of the establishment.

Thus it is principally to Daubenton, that France stands indebted for that temple, so worthy of the deity to whom it is consecrated, and in which we scarcely know whether most to admire the astonishing fertility of nature, or the indefatigable patience of the man, who has collected, named, and classed her various productions, characterized their relations, described their parts, and explained their properties.

The second monument that Daubenton has left behind him, and which must ever perpetuate his name, is his Description of Quadrupeds. It must, however, afford a subject of regret to every lover of science, that some circumstances, which we are about to relate, prevented him from extending, as was his original intention, that description to all the productions contained in the cabinet of natural history.

It is not now our business to analyse the descriptive part of the Natural History, a work as immense in its details, as astonishing in the boldness of the plan, nor to characterize the new and important im-

provements introduced by him into this department of science. It may be sufficient, in order to convey some idea of the immensity of that work, to observe, that it comprehends not only the external characters, but the internal description of one hundred and eighty-two species of quadrupeds, of which fifty-eight had never been dissected, and thirteen were absolutely non-descripts. It contains, moreover, the external description of twenty-six species, five of which were wholly unknown. The number of new species there described by him is eighteen; but the new and interesting facts which he has brought forward respecting those species of which we had only before a very superficial knowledge, are extremely numerous. The greatest merit of the work, however, consists in the order, and disposition, with which all the species are described. It delighted the author to repeat, that he was the first who had established an accurate system of comparative anatomy; the truth of which must certainly be admitted, in this sense, that as all his observations were conducted upon one uniform plan, and equally extended to every animal, it is extremely easy to comprehend their reciprocal relations; that, as he was never biassed by any preconceived hypothesis, he has bestowed an equal attention upon every part, and in no instance ever omitted or concealed what could not be reconciled to his own system.

Natural, however, as his method may appear to individuals whose judgment is regulated by simple principles, it is far from being easy to follow it, since a similar method has seldom been chosen by other naturalists, who are, in general, little anxious to point out circumstances which might induce others to pursue any other arrangement than that which they themselves have adopted.

Besides, this work of Daubenton may be considered as a rich mine, which all who devote themselves to similar pursuits, find it necessary to explore, and of which many have profited without due acknowledgment. Nothing more is frequently necessary than to exhibit a general view of his observations, and to place them under different heads, in order to obtain results highly interesting: it is in this sense that we must understand the expression of the celebrated Camper, "that Daubenton was unconscious of all the discoveries of which he was the author."

He has been reproached with not having himself given a general view of these results.

results. A full conviction, however, of the difficulties he must encounter in the prosecution of such a design, induced him to refuse a task so flattering to self-love. In the course of his observations he had too often witnessed the fallacy of general rules, to flatter himself with being able to establish an unerring system; and his prudence has been fully justified, by the failure of those who were more rash than himself; but especially by his own experience; since the only general rule he ever presumed to establish, that of the number of the cervical vertebræ of quadrupeds, was completely overthrown towards the close of his life.

He was likewise charged with not having sufficiently extended his anatomical details, and with limiting his descriptions to the skeleton and internal viscera, without examining the muscles, the vessels, the nerves, or the external organs of sensation; but, it will be easy to evince that he did every thing in the power of man to perform, possessing only the same leisure and opportunities. It is certain, at least, that one of his pupils who attempted to extend his plan, has only filled up the greatest part of it with the most insignificant compilations.

Immediately upon the appearance of his work, Daubenton had lavished upon him the usual rewards of all great actions, glory and honours, malicious censures and cavils; for in the pursuit of science it is less difficult perhaps to arrive at glory and even fortune, than to preserve our tranquillity after obtaining them.

Réaumur held, at this period, the first rank as a natural historian; no individual had hitherto evinced greater accuracy of observation, or rendered this branch of science more interesting by pointing out the wisdom, and the sort of minute foresight, of which he had found so many instances in the manners and habitudes of the smallest animals.

His *Memoirs on Insects*, although diffuse, were luminous and elegant, and being full of singular and original facts, tending to excite curiosity, they had begun to diffuse, among the higher ranks, a general taste for the study of nature.

It was not, therefore, without experiencing some chagrin, that Réaumur saw himself eclipsed by a rival, whose bold views and lofty style excited the enthusiasm of the public, and inspired it with a kind of contempt for researches apparently so trifling as those of which insects are the object. On this occasion he testified his

ill-humour somewhat keenly;* he is even suspected to have contributed to the publication of some satirical letters,† in which he opposes dry metaphysical discussion to the eloquence of the delineator of nature, and in which Daubenton, whom Réaumur considered as the most staunch support of what he termed the fallacies of Buffon, was not spared. The Academy sometimes witnessed more open quarrels, with which we are not fully acquainted; but which were so violent, that Buffon found it necessary to employ his influence with the reigning favorite to support his friend, and to confer upon him those distinctions which were due to his merit.

There are few celebrated characters who have not sometimes suffered similar vexations; for, under all possible circumstances, every man has his enemies; and those who wish to injure never want protectors.

Daubenton evinced considerable fortitude, in not sinking beneath the injustice he experienced on this and similar occasions; more especially as his talents were not of a nature to secure popular applause. Modest and circumspect in his researches, his labours were but ill calculated to captivate either the multitude, or even learned strangers, because learned men, like the vulgar, too often judge of the merit of works, according to their own taste; and at that period the number of naturalists was very small. Had Daubenton's work appeared alone, it must have for ever remained unknown to all but a few anatomists and naturalists, who were capable of appreciating its true value; and their suffrages influencing those of the people, the latter would have taken the author's merit for granted, in the same manner, as unknown gods are so much the more revered, as their sanctuary is more impenetrable; but, being incorporated with the work of his brilliant coadjutor, it found its way equally into the toilets of females and the cabinets of literary men.

A comparison of his measured style and circumspect march with the poetical lan-

* In a paper published in the *Memoirs of the Academy* for 1746, on the method of preventing the evaporation of spirituous liquors employed for the preservation of anatomical preparations, he bitterly complains, that Daubenton had published, in the third volume of his *Natural History*, an extract from this *Memoir* before it had been printed.

† Letters from an American, respecting the *Natural History of M. de Buffon*, Paris, 1751. *Hamburgh*, 1756.

guage and sublime flights of his associate did not operate to his advantage; and the trifling details of measures and descriptions into which he entered, could not compensate in the opinion of such judges for the tedium with which they were accompanied.

Thus when all the naturalists of Europe received with a mixture of gratitude and admiration the results of the immense labours of Daubenton, when they hailed the work which contained them, as a production truly classical, the author's praise was chanted at Paris; and some of those parasites who servilely cringe before fame as before power, succeeded in persuading Buffon, that it would redound greatly to his honour to dismiss his troublesome co-associate. The secretary of an illustrious academy has even been heard to affirm, that the only persons who regretted he should have followed this advice were the naturalists.

Operated on by such means, Buffon published a new edition of his *Natural History*, in 13 volumes, 12mo. in which are omitted not only the anatomy, but even the external characters, of the animals which Daubenton had furnished for the large edition; and as nothing was substituted in their stead, the work exhibits no idea of the form, colour, or distinctive attributes of the animals; so that should the small edition be handed down to posterity, as the multitude of pirated copies may induce us to fear, it cannot supply any data whereby to ascertain the animals to which the author alludes, especially as they are not to be found either in Pliny, or Aristotle, who likewise, as is well known, neglected the descriptive details.

Buffon moreover determined not to avail himself of his aid in the works he had projected on ornithology and mineralogy. Independently of the insult, Daubenton sustained a loss of 12,000 francs, yearly. He might indeed have complained, but it would necessarily have embroiled him with the intendant of the king's garden, and forced him to resign the superintendence of the cabinet he had formed, and to which he was as much attached as to life; overlooking therefore this injurious treatment, he continued to pursue his former occupations.

The regret which all naturalists testified when the first part of his *Ornithology* made its appearance, without being accompanied by those accurate descriptions and anatomical details which they estimated so highly, served however to console him,

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He would still have felt more chagrin, if his attachment for the great man who neglected him had not yielded to his self-love, when he beheld the first volumes, to which Gueneau de Montbéliard did not contribute, filled with inaccuracies, and destitute of all those particulars which it was impossible for Buffon to supply.

These imperfections were still more manifest in the supplements—the productions of Buffon in his old age; and in which he carried his injustice so far as to employ a common draughtsman, for the part which Daubenton had so well executed in the former volumes. Hence many naturalists have endeavoured to supply this void; and among others, the celebrated Pallas took Daubenton for a model in his *Miscellanies* and *Zoological Gleanings*, as well as in his *History of Rodentia*;—works which must be considered as real supplements to Buffon; and, next to his large work, the best on quadrupeds.

It is well known how successfully La Cépède, the illustrious continuator of Buffon, and who was also the friend and colleague of Daubenton, whose loss he equally bewails with ourselves, has united in his works on ichthyology and reptiles a rich and brilliant style with the most scrupulous accuracy of description; and how well he has supplied the province of his two predecessors.

Daubenton, besides, so far forgot the injurious treatment he had received from Buffon, that he afterwards contributed to several parts of the natural history, although his name does not appear; and there exist proofs that when Buffon composed his *History of Minerals*, he derived much assistance from the manuscript of his lectures delivered in the French college. Their intimacy, notwithstanding the interruption from the circumstance before mentioned, was even fully re-established, and continued to be maintained to the death of Buffon.

It was not in the power of Daubenton to furnish many memoirs to the Academy of Sciences, during the eighteen years in which the fifteen volumes in quarto of the *History of Quadrupeds* successively appeared; but he afterwards fully compensated for this, by supplying not only the Academy, but also the medical and agricultural societies, and the National Institute, with a great number of papers, all of which contain, as well as the works he published separately, many interesting facts and original observations.

Our limits do not here permit us to enumerate even the titles of all his produc-

tions, but we shall briefly point out the principal discoveries which he has made in certain branches of science.

In zoology he has discovered five species of bats,* and one of the shrew-mouse,† none of which, though very common, had been previously noticed by any naturalist.

He has not only given a full description of the musk deer, but added many curious remarks respecting its organization.‡

He has described a singular conformation in the organs of voice of some foreign birds.§

To him we are solely indebted for applying the knowledge of comparative anatomy to the determination of those species of quadrupeds, whose fossil remains still exist; and although not always uniformly happy in his conjectures, he has yet opened an important field for geologists, and has fully exploded the absurd notions prevalent respecting giants.

One of the most striking instances of his sagacity, in this way, was that which he evinced respecting a bone, that had been long considered as belonging to the leg of a giant. He readily discovered, by the help of comparative anatomy, that this bone was the radius of a giraffe (*Camelopard*), although he had never seen the animal, or any figure of its skeleton. This conjecture, he had the pleasure of verifying himself, thirty years afterwards, upon there being brought to the museum of natural history a skeleton of that animal, which is still preserved in it.

Before his time no precise ideas had been formed respecting the difference between man and the orang-outang; for whilst some regarded the latter as man in a savage state, others did not hesitate to maintain it was man who had degenerated, and that nature intended him to walk on all-fours. Daubenton, however, proved by many observations drawn from an anatomical examination of the articulation of the head, that an erect gait was not less conformable to the nature of man, than incompatible with the physical structure of the orang-outang.

In vegetable physiology, he is the first who remarked that the augmentation of the size of trees is not always produced by the addition of external and concentric

layers. Having observed that the trunk of a palm-tree, which he examined, displayed none of these circles, his attention was aroused by this circumstance, and led him to a further investigation of the subject; in consequence of which he discovered, that the increase of this tree depends on the prolongation of the fibres of the center which shoot out into leaves. It was thus he explained why the trunk of the palm-tree does not increase in proportion to its age, and why it is nearly of the same size throughout its whole length.* Citizen Desfontaines, who, long before, observed the same thing, has fully proved that these two modes of growth characterize the trees having seeds furnished with two cotyledons, or seed-lobes, from those which have only one, and established upon this important discovery, a division which must henceforth be considered as a fundamental principle in botany.†

Daubenton is likewise the first who detected, in the bark, the presence of tracheæ, or air vessels, which former phytologists had only discovered in the wood.

From the rapid advancement of mineralogical knowledge, at the present day, the labours of Daubenton are now almost forgotten; but there still remains to him the glory of having been the instructor of Haüy, who has so much contributed to bring that science to perfection. He published however some ingenious observations respecting the formation of alabaster and stalactites‡, on the causes of herborization in stones, on figured marbles, and also described several minerals which were but little known at the period when he wrote. It must indeed be admitted that his distribution of precious stones is not conformable to their real nature, but it tended at least to give a greater degree of precision to the nomenclature of their colours.

The works of Daubenton are all more or less characterized by that accuracy of investigation for which he was so eminently distinguished. Not presuming, all at once, to penetrate into efficient causes, he patiently pursued the slow, but certain, method of observation and experiment; whilst at the same time, he displayed an astonishing sagacity in seizing on the most minute circumstances that could facilitate his progress, or smooth the difficulties of

* Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, pour 1754, p. 237.

† Ibid, pour 1756, p. 203.

‡ Ibid, pour 1772, seconde partie, p. 215.

§ Ibid, pour 1781, p. 369.

* Leçons de l'Ecole Normale.

† Mémoires de l'Institut National, classe de physique, t. 1.

‡ Mémoires de l'Académie, pour 1754, p. 237.

the way. All his writings on agricultural subjects moreover display a philosophy subservient to public utility, and an ardent desire to prove practically useful. What he has done to improve the wool of our sheep, must for ever merit the gratitude of the state, to which he has imparted a new source of wealth. His experiments on this subject were begun in 1766, and indefatigably pursued to the period of his death. Patronized by Trudaine, he received encouragement from all the administrators who succeeded that enlightened and patriotic man, and answered their expectations in a manner worthy of himself.

To demonstrate the bad effects of confining sheep in stables during the night, and the utility of allowing them to range at large; to attempt different means of improving their breed; to point out how to determine the different qualities of the wool; to discover the mechanism of rumination, and thence to deduce some useful conclusions respecting the temperament of wool-bearing animals, as well as with regard to the mode of rearing and feeding them; to disseminate the produce of his sheep-fold throughout every province; to distribute his rams to all the proprietors of flocks; to manufacture woollen-cloth from his own raw material, with the view of convincing the most prejudiced of its superiority; to form intelligent shepherds in order that they might propagate his method, and to render his instructions intelligible to all classes of agriculturists; such in short are the outlines of Daubenton's labours on this very important subject. Almost at every public sitting of the Academy, he gave an account of his labours, and obtained, frequently, more applause from the gratitude of the assembly, than his colleagues received of admiration for discoveries more difficult, but of which the utility was less evident. His success has since indeed been surpassed, for entire flocks have been, upon the request of M. Tessier, imported from Spain, besides those recently introduced by Gilbert, which must diffuse that fine breed more rapidly than Daubenton could effect by his exertions alone; but the public are not less indebted to him for having originated these improvements, and pursued them as far as it was possible with his limited means.

He had acquired by his labours a kind of popularity which proved very useful to him in a dangerous crisis. During the year second, when by a revolution of sentiments, which must be ever remembered in history, it was left for an ignorant multitude to decide on the fate of the most in-

telligent and virtuous of men, the venerable octogenarian Daubenton found it necessary, in order to preserve the situation which he had filled with so much credit to himself during a period of fifty years, to solicit from the section of *Sans Culottes* a certificate of his civism. It was then scarcely possible for a professor, or an academician, to obtain one; but some sensible persons, who intermingled with the populace in the hope of moderating their fury, presented him under the appellation of the *shepherd*; and it was thus the shepherd Daubenton procured the necessary certificate * as director of the Museum of Natural History. This paper is still preserved, and may serve as an useful document not only to the biographer of Daubenton, but to the historiographer of that calamitous period.

These multifarious labours might have even sufficed to employ an active mind, but they were not sufficient to occupy the whole attention of Daubenton, the principal feature of whose character was an unwearied love of study.

For a long period it had been lamented that no public lectures were given in France on natural history; through his influence one of the professorships of the practice of medicine was changed into that of natural history, and he was himself appointed in 1775 to fill this situation. He was also induced in 1783, at the solicitations of Berthier, the intendant of Paris, to deliver a course of lectures on rural economy, in the veterinary school at Alfort, during the same period when Vic d'Azyr taught comparative anatomy and Fourcroy chemistry.

* Copy of the certificate of Daubenton's civism.

Section of Sans Culottes.

Copy of the Extract of the deliberations of the General Assembly convened on the 5th of the 1st decade, in the third month of the second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"As it appears from the report made by the fraternal society of the section of Sans Culottes, that the Shepherd Daubenton has always conducted himself as a worthy and good citizen, the General Assembly unanimously decree, that he shall receive a certificate of civism, and that the president, attended by several members of the aforesaid assembly, shall give him the fraternal embrace, with every mark of honour due to that virtuous and humane conduct, which he has displayed on various occasions.

(Signed) "R. G. DARDEL, President."

A true copy. (Signed) "DUMONT, Sec."

He likewise requested to be allowed to give lectures in the cabinet of Paris, wherein the labours of the student might be so much facilitated by the collections he had made; but not being able to succeed in this design under the old government, he united with his other colleagues in the garden of plants, to obtain from the Convention the conversion of this establishment into a special school of natural history. Daubenton was appointed to the professorship of mineralogy, the duties of which he fulfilled with the same zeal he displayed in all his other undertakings.

It was truly an affecting scene, to behold this venerable old man surrounded by his disciples listening to him while he spoke, with the same respectful attention, as to an oracle, to hear his feeble and tremulous voice resuming its wonted force and energy, when he was endeavouring to inculcate some of those fundamental principles, which result from the reflexions of genius, or attempting to unfold some useful truths.

The pleasure with which his pupils attended to his lectures, was fully equalled by the satisfaction which he himself experienced, as was evident from the amiable vivacity he displayed, and the promptitude with which he resolved all their questions; his age and his weaknesses were all alike forgotten, while exerting himself to fulfil his duties, or to prove useful to those more immediately under his care.

When one of his colleagues proposed, upon his nomination to the senate, to assist him in discharging his duty as a lecturer, with the view of lessening his fatigue: "My friend," he replied, "my place cannot be better supplied than by you, and when age shall compel me to relinquish my situation, rest assured, it is to you I will delegate this trust." He was then eighty years of age.

Nothing could more fully display his zeal for his pupils, than the pains he took to render them acquainted with every improvement in science, unlike those professors, who only repeat the same thing from year to year. At eighty we have heard him explaining the discoveries of one of his early pupils, and exerting himself to render them familiar to the students who attended him. Similar examples are so very rare among learned men, that it ought perhaps to be considered as one of the most exalted features in the character of Daubenton.

He delivered occasional lectures in the Normal School, during its short continuance; here he was always greeted with

the most lively enthusiasm, whenever he appeared, and each time received the plaudits of a numerous audience, when they discovered in his expressions the same sentiments which animated their own hearts, and which they were proud to see participated by this venerable old man.

This seems the proper place to speak of some of his productions, which are less intended to unfold discoveries, than to teach systematically a particular branch of science: such are the articles he introduced into the two Encyclopedias, especially into the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, on quadrupeds, reptiles, and fishes, his Mineralogical Catalogue, and his lectures in the Normal School. Among the posthumous productions he has left behind him, are complete manuscripts of the lectures he delivered in the Veterinary School, in the French College, and in the Museum: these, we trust, will not be withheld from the public.

Although these didactic works are characterized by luminous views, just principles, and a scrupulous attention to exclude every thing ambiguous or not fully ascertained, yet we are astonished to remark that the same man, who had so strenuously contended against all systematic arrangement in natural history, should finally adopt a method which neither appears better, nor perhaps even so perfect as those he had condemned.

Lastly, exclusive of these works, and different lectures, Daubenton had moreover assisted in the compilation of the *Journal des Savans*; and, towards the latter period of his life, had also, at the request of the Committee of Public Instruction, undertaken to compose an elementary work on natural history, for the use of the primary schools; a work, however, which was never completed.

It may be naturally asked, how, with a delicate frame, and constantly occupied in laborious and sedentary pursuits, Daubenton should arrive to such an advanced period of life, without experiencing the pressure of any very painful infirmities? The answer is easy; he never deviated from the strictest rules of moderation and temperance. His regimen, without being austere, was extremely uniform; possessing an easy independence, and estimating justly the gifts of fortune, he never exhausted himself by useless struggles to attain grandeur or power. He besides possessed that moderation of mind, which enabled him to avoid the rock on which almost all men of letters have split—an inordinate desire for premature

premature fame ; his researches might be said to constitute rather the amusement than the business of his life. He dedicated a certain portion of his time to the perusal, in conjunction with his wife, of romances, tales, and other light works ; even the most frivolous productions of the day were read by him, and this he termed putting his mind under regimen : *mettre son esprit à la diète*.

Doubtless, this uniform plan of conduct, and uninterrupted flow of health, tended greatly to produce that amenity of manners which rendered his company so agreeable ; but yet another trait in his character which had no less a share in producing that effect, and which struck all those who frequented his company, was the good opinion which he entertained of mankind ; an opinion probably derived from the constant abstraction of his mind, and want of intercourse with society. In him this sentiment was carried to an astonishing degree ; for although extremely alive to error, he yet appeared to have no conception of a falsehood, and always experienced a fresh shock whenever intrigues, and self-interest, concealed under specious appearances, were unveiled to his view. Whether this ignorance was natural to him, or whether he voluntarily relinquished the study of mankind, in order to spare himself those uneasy feelings experienced by every ingenuous mind from too much intercourse with the world ; this disposition at least diffused over his conversation an air of good-nature and benevolence, so much the more pleasing from being contrasted with the wit and ingenuity which he exercised in mere matters of argumentation. It was only necessary to know, in order to love him ; and never did any man receive more numerous proofs of affection and respect from others, at every period of his life, and under all the different forms of government, which so rapidly succeeded each other in France.

He has been accused of having received homage unworthy of him, and odious by the characters of those who gave it ; but, it ought not to be forgotten, that to judge of political characters by their own discourses, and never to ascribe to them any other motives than those which they themselves expressed, was a consequence of the system he had adopted ; a system, doubtless extremely hazardous, but which we have too much forsaken at the present day.

Another feature of his character, which still further contributed to these odious imputations of pusillanimity or egotism,

thrown out against him in various publications, but which, however, were far from being proved, was his perfect obedience to the law, without any consideration of justice. This submission to human laws was, however, merely of the same kind as that which he paid to the laws of nature ; and he permitted himself no more to murmur against those which deprived him of fortune, or rational liberty, than against those physical laws which might cause his members to become distorted by the gout.

It has been affirmed, that he contemplated the arthritic nodes of his fingers with the same frigid indifference as he would have viewed the tubercles of a tree ; and that, indeed, was literally true.

But although the maintenance of his tranquillity might have been the motive of some of his actions, should not the rational use he made of that tranquillity sufficiently absolve him ? Can the man who has unfolded so many of the secrets of nature, who has laid the foundation of almost a new science, who has bequeathed to his country a fruitful source of industry, who has reared one of the most important monuments of the sciences, and formed so many intelligent pupils, among whom are to be found many who already occupy the first ranks in science ; can such a man stand in need of any justification for wisely employing all the means he possessed to promote the interests of his country and humanity ?

The universal approbation testified by his fellow citizens sufficiently refutes the accusations thrown out against him by his enemies. He terminated his useful career, in the most glorious manner, when receiving the most solemn proofs of their esteem ; and we have to regret that his days were perhaps abridged by the exercise of those functions to which he was called by the voice of a grateful people.

Named a member of the Conservative Senate, Daubenton was anxious to fulfil his new duties as he had formerly fulfilled all those with which he was charged ; he was forced to make some change in his usual dress, and the weather being extremely rigorous, the first time he assisted at the sitting of that body, of which he had become a member, he was struck with an apoplexy, and fell senseless into the arms of his colleagues ; the most prompt means were employed to afford him relief, but he only recovered his recollection for a short period, during which he evinced the same character as that he had uniformly displayed throughout life.

Tranquilly

Tranquilly observing the progress of his disease, he pointed out to his friends the different parts of his body which were still sensible, and unaffected by paralysis: he expired without a struggle on the 11th Nivose, and it may be truly affirmed, that he enjoyed, during the course of a long life, a more uninterrupted degree of happiness than usually falls to the lot of man in this state of existence.

He received those funeral honours which

he so justly merited as an upright magistrate, an illustrious philosopher, and a respectable citizen: men of all ages and ranks were anxious to render homage to his remains: they were deposited in that garden which his care had decorated, and his virtues honoured during sixty years, and which his tomb will endear to every lover of virtue and science, by adding the charm of sentiment to the beauties of nature by which it is embellished.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE Croonian lecture on muscular motion was delivered during the present session, before this learned body, by **ANTONY CARLISLE, Esq.** of which the following is an outline:—"Muscular motion," says Mr. Carlisle, "is the first sensible operation of animal life: the various combinations of it sustain and carry on the multiplied functions of the largest animals: the temporary cessation of this motive faculty is the suspension of the living powers; its total quiescence is death." Having defined the subject to be discussed, the lecturer proceeds to describe his object, which is limited to circumstances that are connected with muscular motion, considered as causes, or rather as a series of events, all of which contribute more or less, as conveniences, or essential requisites, to the phenomena.

The muscular parts of animals are most frequently composed of many substances, in addition to those which are purely muscular. In this gross state, they constitute a flexible, compressible solid, whose texture is generally fibrous, the fibres being compacted into fasciculi or bundles of various thickness. These fibres are elastic during the contracted state of the muscles after death, being capable of extension to more than one fifth of their length, and of returning again to their former state of contraction. This elasticity, however, appears to belong to the cellular membrane, and not to the matter of the muscle.

The attraction of cohesion, in the parts of the muscle, is strongest in the fibres, being double that of the transverse direction. When muscles are capable of reiterated contractions and relaxations, they are said to be alive, or to possess irritability. This quality fits the organ for its functions. When muscles have ceased to be irritable,

their cohesive attraction in the direction of their fibres is diminished, but it remains unaltered in the transverse direction.

Mr. Carlisle shews from experiments, that the attraction of cohesion in the matter of the muscle is considerably greater during the act of contracting, than during the passive state of tone: he then proceeds to notice the colour and texture of the muscular parts of different animals, which vary in different classes of animals, and not unfrequently in the same individual.

In the outset of this lecture, Mr. Carlisle assumes that no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the state or changes which obtain in muscles during their contractions or relaxations; neither are their corresponding connections with the vascular, respiratory, and nervous systems, sufficiently traced. "These subjects, therefore," says he, "are open for the present enquiry, and although I may totally fail in this attempt to elucidate any one of the subjects proposed, nevertheless I shall not esteem my labour useless, or the time of the Royal Society altogether unprofitably consumed, if I succeed in pointing out the way to the future attainment of knowledge so deeply interesting to mankind." With this view the experiments, observations, and reasonings, contained in Mr. Carlisle's lecture are entitled to respectful attention from those who may in future resume the enquiry.

In speaking of temperature as having an essential influence over the actions of the muscles; and of respiration as one of the known causes which influences the temperatures of animals: the following facts deserve notice:

"Diminished respiration is the first step into the state of torpidity: a deep sleep accompanies it; respiration then ceases altogether: the animal temperature is totally

tally destroyed, coldness and insensibility take place, and finally the heart concludes its motions, and the muscles cease to be irritable. It is worthy of remark that a confined air, and a confined respiration, ever precede these phenomena, the animal retires from the open atmosphere, his mouth and nostrils are brought into contact with his chest, and enveloped in fur; the limbs become rigid and the blood never coagulates during the dormant state. On being roused, the animal yawns, the respirations are fluttering, the heart acts slowly and irregularly, he begins to stretch out his limbs, and proceeds in quest of food. During this dormancy, the animal may be frozen, without the destruction of the muscular irritability, and this always happens to the garden snail, and to the chrysalides of many insects during the winter of this climate.

"The loss of motion and sensation from the influence of lower temperature accompany each other, and the capillaries of the vascular system appear to be contracted by the loss of animal heat, as in the examples of numbness from cold. Whether the cessation of muscular action be owing to the impeded influence of the nerves, or to the lowered temperature of the muscles themselves, is doubtful; but the known influence of cold upon the sensorial system rather favours the supposition that a certain temperature is necessary for the transmission of nervous influence, as well as sensation."

From other experiments recorded by Mr. Carlisle, it appears that the irritability of the heart is inseparably connected with respiration, and that, according to the nature of the inhaled gas, the actions of the heart are altered or suspended, and the whole muscular and sensorial systems partake of the disorder. The blood appears to be the medium of conveying heat to the different parts of the body, and the changes of animal temperature are connected with the degree of rapidity of the circulation.

In considering the causes which occasion the loss of muscular irritability, we are referred to workmen whose hands are exposed to the contact of white lead, the torpidity of whose muscles seems to be decidedly local, because, in many instances, neither the brain, nor the other members, partake of the disorder; and it generally affects the right hand. A chemist has frequently experienced spasms and rigidity in the muscles of his fore arms, from the effusions of nitric acid over the cuticle of the hand and arm. The use of mercury occasionally

brings on a similar rigidity in the masseter muscles.

A smaller quantity of blood flows through a muscle during the state of contraction, than during the quiescent state, as is evinced by the pale colour of the red muscles when contracted. But when the muscles are vigorously contracted, their sensibility to pain is nearly destroyed: this mean is employed by jugglers, for the purpose of suffering pins to be thrust into the calf of the leg, and other muscular parts, with impunity.

The human muscles are susceptible of changes from extraordinary occurrences of sensible impressions. Long attention to interesting visible objects, or to audible sensations, exhausts muscular strength: intense thought and anxiety weaken the muscular powers, and the passions of grief and fear produce the same effect suddenly, while the contrary feelings give more than ordinary vigour. To conclude, there are two states of the muscles; one *active* or that of contraction, the other a state of ordinary tone, which may be considered as *passive*, as far as relates to the mind; but the nervous power seems never to be quiescent, as it respects either the voluntary or involuntary muscles, during life. The yielding of the sphincters appears to depend on their being overpowered by antagonist muscles rather than on voluntary relaxation.

We learn through the medium of the Royal Society, that Dr. HERSCHEL has been making a series of experiments to ascertain how far telescopes will enable us to determine very small angles, and to distinguish the real from the spurious diameters of objects: the result of which is: 1. That a ten-feet reflector will show spurious or real disks when their diameter is one fourth of a second of a degree, which diameter, under favourable circumstances may be perceived so distinctly, that it can be divided by estimation into two or three parts. 2. A disk of one fourth of a second in diameter, to be seen well-defined, requires a magnifying power of five or six hundred. 3. A real disk of half a second in diameter, may be distinguished from an equal spurious one, the latter not being affected by power in the same proportion as the former. 4. The different effects of the inside and outside rays of a mirror, are criteria that shew whether it is real or spurious. 5. When disks are less than one-fourth of a second in diameter, they cannot be distinguished from each other.

Dr. Herschel has applied these experiments and observations to the celestial body

lately discovered by Mr. Harding, which he finds, in every respect, to resemble the other two which were first seen by M. Piazzi and Olbers; so that he says the Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, are certainly three individuals of the same species.

The telescope that shews the diameter of one-fourth of a second of a degree, will not determine whether the disk of these asteroids is real or spurious. A distinct magnifying power of more than six hundred has been applied to Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, but without success. Every method tried upon these bodies, proves their resemblance to very small stars. "It will appear," says the learned astronomer, "that when I used the name (asteroid) to denote the condition of Ceres and Pallas, the definition I then gave of this term, will equally express the nature of Juno, which, by its similar situation between Mars and Jupiter, as well as by the smallness of its disk, added to the considerable inclination and excentricity of its orbit, departs from the general condition of planets. The propriety, therefore, of using the same appellation for the lately-discovered celestial body cannot be doubted.

Had Juno presented us with a link of a chain uniting it to those great bodies, whose rank in the solar system I have also defined by some approximation of a motion in the zodiac, or by a magnitude not very different from a planetary one, it might have been an inducement for us to suspend our judgment with respect to classification; but the specific difference between planets and asteroids appears now by the addition of a third individual of the latter species, to be more fully established, and that circumstance, in my opinion, has added more to the ornament of our system than the discovery of another planet could have done.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has laid before the Royal Society Mr. PIGOTT's Investigation of all the Changes of the variable Star, that he discovered as such in 1795, in Sobieski's shield. From long continued observations it appears that its rotation on its axis was estimated in 1796, at $62\frac{3}{4}$ days from a mean of six observations of its greatest and least brightness. Since that period, Mr. Pigott has made a great number of other observations, some of which commenced with the full brightness, and others with the least brightness of the star: according to the first set of observations, the mean rotation was 63 days, according to the second, it was $59\frac{1}{4}$. A mean of these two means being $61\frac{1}{2}$, agrees with the first deductions to within $1\frac{1}{4}$; a coincidence

which he could not have expected to happen. He then proceeds to mention other changes that he perceived, and puts them down in a table.

From the above and other observations made with a great care and accuracy, Mr. Pigott concludes that the periodical returns of brightness are uncommonly fluctuating, and that the differences between the extremes are very considerable; to account for which, the following explanations and conjectures are given:

1. That the bodies of the stars are dark and solid.

2. Their real rotations on their axes are regular.

3. The surrounding medium is by times generating and absorbing its luminous particles in a manner similar to what has been lately illustrated by Dr. Herschel with regard to the sun's atmosphere.

4. That these luminous particles are but sparingly dispersed in the atmosphere surrounding the variable star of Sobieski.

5. They may perhaps be considered as spots somewhat circular, or of no great extent: for, 1. even on its brightest hemisphere, the duration of its full lustre is, on a mean, only $9\frac{1}{2}$ days of the 62, or little more than one sixth of its circumference. 2. They undergo perpetual changes which are visible to us; and, 3. By the observations of increase and decrease of brightness, some idea of the relative situation or intervals between the bright parts may be obtained.

Mr. Pigott, from observations and reasoning, is led to infer that there may be primary *unenlightened* stars that have ever remained in eternal darkness: and he asks if it would be too daring or visionary to suppose the number of these equal to those endowed with light, particularly when we contemplate the ample set of bodies visible only by reflected rays, that appertain to our system, such as planets, asteroids, comets, and satellites. Do not these, he adds, lead us to suspect also that the *enlightened* stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection? Granting, therefore, that such multitudes do really exist, clusters of them, by being collected together, as in the milky way, must intercept all more distant rays, and if free from any intervening lights, they would appear as dark spaces in the heavens, similar to what has been observed in the southern hemisphere. That so few of these obscure places are perceived, may be attributed to their being obliterated by the presence either of some scattered stars,

or

or of other slight luminous appearances.

“ Thus (says Mr. Pigott) I have fully investigated the nature of this distant sun, a single one among many millions, and scarcely perceptible to the sight, yet of not less importance than our grand luminary. But ours is still supplied abundantly with resplendent particles, while Sobieski's variable star has them most sparingly dispersed over its sphere: a scantiness that apparently must occasion to its surrounding planets constant vicissitudes of uncertain darkness, and repletion of light and heat.

How far more enviable seems our situation; I mean that which we at present enjoy: there being strong reasons to believe that the sun's luminous appearance has been at times considerably diminished; and I have little hesitation in conceiving that it may be so reduced at some future period to small patches, and the apparent irregularities of its periodical rotations, which at present are only perceived by the observations of trifling dark spots, would become evidently conspicuous, particularly when seen at a distance as remote as the variable stars are from us.”

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

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The Plague stayed; a scriptural View of Pestilence, particularly of the Small-Pox; with Considerations on the Vaccine or Cow-Pock; in two Sermons; the one preached before the University of Cambridge, February 24, 1805; the other at Hinxton, March 3; with Notes and Illustrations; by the Rev. James Plumptre. 8vo. 80 pages.

The Christian Mirror; exhibiting some of the Excellencies and Defects of the religious World; containing Essays in Prose and Verse. 12mo. 5s. bds.

Popular Evidences of Natural Religion and Christianity; by the Rev. Thomas Watson. 8vo. 477 pages.

The Dissenters' Appeal against the Attacks of the Rev. Rowland Hill, in the Conclusion of a Book entitled, "A Warning to Professors." 6d.

Extracts from various Authors; with Remarks on the Mode, Subjects, and History of Baptism; by Thomas Wortlake. 12mo. 115 pages.

An Essay on Toleration; in which the Subject of Catholic Emancipation is considered; by a Presbyter. 1s.

A Sermon preached before the House of

Commons Feb. 20, 1805, being the Day appointed for a General Fast; by Charles Henry Hall, D. D. 1s. 6d.

Letters of St. Paul the Apostle, written before and after his Conversion; translated from the German of the late John Casper Lavater. 8vo. 3s. sewed.

Wisdom better than Weapons of War; a Sermon preached at the episcopal Chapel of Forfar, on the last General Fast-Day; with an Appendix, containing a Letter to the Editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review, and Structures on the Review of Bishop Skinner's Convocation Sermon, given in the Anti-Jacobin and British Critic for February last; by the Rev. John Skinner. 8vo. 56 pages.

Rejoice and do Good; a Charity Sermon preached at Banbury, March, 1805; by the Rev. George Bell. 1s.

Discourses on various Subjects; by the Rev. Charles Daubany. Vol. II. 8vo. 425 pages.

An Inquiry, Whether the Description of Babylon contained in the 18th Chapter of the Revelations agrees perfectly with Rome as a City, &c. Recommended to all such worthy Individuals in the Roman Church as have any sincere Regard for the Honour of God and his holy Religion; by Granville Sharp. 12mo. 115 pages.

An Inquiry after Happiness; by R. Lucas, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. new edition. 14s. bds.

Volume II. of the miscellaneous and posthumous Works of the late Rev. Mr. Alex. Pirie, of Newburgh. 3s. sewed.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN JONES'S (CHESTER), *for a LIQUOR for PRINTING and DYING COTTON, LINEN, or WOOLLEN.*

THE nature of this invention is as follows:—Take vinegar, pyrolignous or wood, ferrel, tartarous or any other vegetable acid; saturate it with lime, or any other calcareous earth; let it stand till it has subsided; pour it off clear; heat it over the fire, and put to it as much vitriolic, sulphuric, nitric, or marine salt of lead, as will separate the whole of the oily, bituminous, or extractive parts or matter. When they are separated, let it stand till it has subsided, when run it off, and put to it as much alum or copperas as will separate the lime and lead; and thus printing or dyeing-liquor is made."

MR. BARKER CHIFNEY'S (LONDON), *for a COMPOSITION to be used in WASHING, in order to render MUSLINS and LINENS beautifully WHITE, and also for other PURPOSES.*

This composition is made with water,

or water saturated with lime, in twelve parts of which are to be infused, with the assistance of heat, when necessary, two, three, four, five, or six parts of what is usually called sub-carbonate of potash, or sub-carbonate of soda, or of both of them, according to the purposes for which the said composition is intended. The alkaline solution may be made by any of the usual chemical methods, so that the proportion of water, or of lime-water, to the alkali contained in it, shall be such, as, upon trial, may be found to produce effects equally suited to the particular uses to which the composition is afterwards to be applied. And to the alkaline liquid, when hot in the copper, is to be added four, five, six, or more parts, of common soap, sliced or macerated, or in such other form as may be best calculated to incorporate it with the whole mass, and afford a compound having the consistence of cream or butter, or even of tallow or ordinary soap. When the composition is sufficiently incorporated, if in a hot state, it

is to be stirred till cool, or it may be transferred to another vessel. The composition will be strong or weak in proportion to the purity of the potash or sub-carbonate of soda made use of, or of both when made use of together.

MR. JAMES FUSSELL'S (WELLS), for improved METHODS of WORKING WATER-WHEELS, RAISING of WATER, and, in a great measure, preventing WATER-WHEELS from being FLOODED, and other useful PURPOSES.

The principal parts of the machinery used in this invention, are, a water-wheel, two cranks to return the levers by the lifters that raise them, two levers to work the pumps, besides buckets, and a chain. The chain may be made of any length or strength, according to the depth of the fall of water; for instance, a small spring rising on a hill, which has a fall of fifty yards more or less, it will be necessary to carry water in a trench to the steepest part of the hill, in order to have the level as short as possible; which level must be driven to a pit sunk perpendicularly under the wheel, the buckets working over. The wheel may be made small, in order for the buckets to work in a common pit, four or five feet in diameter. In working water wheels by this method, a great advantage will be gained over that at present used, as the whole weight of the water will always hang at the greatest distance from the centre of the wheel.

The drawings that accompany this specification are fully adapted to the explanation of the principle. In one figure are exhibited the small chain and buckets for raising water, ores, coals, or other bodies, from mines. The buckets are hung to the crooks of which the chain is composed, which standards must project a sufficient distance to give the buckets room to turn on pivots, and tip the contents into a receiver. The buckets may be hung at any distance from each other, and made to contain any quantity of water, according to the power applied. Besides this, there are other figures which exhibit the several parts of the machinery, and different views of all the most important articles.

MR. JAMES BARRETT'S (SAFFRON-WALDEN), for an IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of MALT-KILNS, so as to PREVENT DAMAGE by FIRE, and to SAVE FUEL in the DRYING of MALT.

The improvement here described consists in building kilns so as to increase the draught, which the patentee introduces sometimes under and sometimes over the

neck or furnace of the kiln, as well as by the sides. He introduces into the barrel or chimney of the kiln, an apparatus made of iron, or other fit material, which he denominates an extinguisher, as, by its being closed, it will stop the draught of the kiln, and thereby effectually prevent fire from communicating to the cowl, if made of wood, as at present, but which Mr. Barrett recommends to be made of iron, or other proper metal, and of a peculiar construction, without ribs, or any wood-work whatever; and, when circumstances permit, he recommends, that the internal windows and doors of the kiln over the wire and their frames be made of iron instead of wood, as it is not subject, as wood, to shrink, swell, nor warp, by which means the cold external air will be kept out, and the draught of the kiln improved.

Mr. Barrett builds the walls of the kiln hollow, or double, so as to leave a space between them, and he applies afterwards, according to circumstances, apertures, channels, flues, dampers, valves, &c. — For drying pale malt, he makes use of a moveable furnace or stove of a peculiar construction, which may be used, with little alteration of the kiln, either for drying pale or brown malt; and, by means of an additional contrivance, it will burn with advantage Newcastle or pit-coal, without the previous preparation of being burnt into coke. The flame and heat from the furnace are conducted through the malt wherever required, without impeding it from the wind when blowing hard from either quarter.

Having ascertained the nature of his improvement in the structure of malt-kilns, so as to prevent damage by fire, and to save fuel in the drying of malt, he proceeds to describe particularly, by means of drawings, the manner in which the same is to be performed. In this part of the specification we cannot follow the patentee for want of plates, but we shall quote, nearly in his own words, what he says with regard to the extinguisher to prevent damage by fire. It may be made of wood, but more properly of metal, and it is so contrived, that, by pulling the wire or chain pending therefrom down the side of the kiln, and attached to the handle, it will either partially or completely close, at the option of the workman, the chimney of the kiln, and stop or regulate the draught; and if the wire or chain be continued from the said handle down to the fire-side, the workman may, in windy weather, be enabled to regulate the draught and current of air at his pleasure with the greatest ease, and extinguish the

the malt, if on fire, without the necessity of ascending the step ladder or staircase for that purpose, as he can by that means close the extinguisher, which will immediately stop the draught of air that feeds the flames, and of course the fire is suffocated and extinguished by the smoke arising from it. The workman may, therefore, by means of the handle and the balance-handle, regulate the extinguisher and iron slide-doors, so as to dry the malt either exceedingly slowly or exceedingly fiercely, as may best suit his purpose, with the same ease that a miller regulates his brake when grinding corn.

The extinguisher may be of various shapes, and fixed in other situations above the malt, according as circumstances may suggest. Mr. Barrett's invention consists in the application of the apparatus; and we are informed, that a part of this invention will be found of great utility as an addition to the cooking apparatus on the economical principles recommended by Count Rumford; and may also be applied with advantage in manufactories or other places where boilers or stoves are

used, and to the drying of other substances besides that of malt.

In drying brown malt, it is the particular interest of the malster to obtain as much increase in bulk as possible, which is principally accomplished by the process of drying; and it is observed by workmen, that they could dry the malt higher and larger, if it could be protected from the risk of taking fire, and the danger which the workman himself encounters in his endeavours to extinguish the fire when it happens. In this situation, he is in imminent danger of being burnt or suffocated. Thus it is in all malting-towns where brown malt is made, that fires are so frequent; and it is presumed by the patentee, that all these dangers and inconveniences will be done away by his improvement. The workman may now raise or force the malt to any extreme of heat short of actual flame, which is the grand desideratum in the process of drying brown malt.

The extinguisher, slide-doors, and channels, may easily be added to kilns already constructed.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIS is the thirty-seventh year of the Exhibition; a time of experiment, which, at first sight, seems long enough to determine the great question of how far such an institution is calculated for improving the Fine-Arts. We are sorry to say, that the pictures now exhibited do not display such a superiority to those that appeared at an early period of this foundation, as the admirers of the plan prognosticated. Foreigners have found an easy solution of the question, and broadly asserted, that the *air* of this country is too cold to bring to perfection the seeds of genius, which they *kindly* acknowledge nature has *sometimes* given to the natives.—This is putting a man in the same class with a bunch of grapes or a China orange, and supposing that he cannot ripen without the aid of a burning sun or a hotbed. A list of many of our painters, now no more, would refute this idle calumny. But our present inquiry is not the *national*, but the *relative* merit, of the English School; and in estimating this, we are naturally led to

inquire into the relative merit of the late President of the Royal Academy and his successor in that high office. It is really curious to consider the different eye with which they saw nature, and the different roads they have taken in pursuit of truth. Sir Joshua followed the coy goddess through all her mazes, and copied all her varieties. His first sketches had every mark of indecision, and bore little resemblance to his finished pictures. His figures were literally *fleeting*; they changed their situations on the canvas, their attitudes were varied, and their characters altered. They assumed all the varieties of Proteus, passed through all the metamorphoses of Ovid, and almost realized the transmutations of Pythagoras. These perpetual variations looked like the wanderings of caprice; but, when the picture was finished, the general effect was fascinating—was magical! The *tout ensemble* dazzled us too much to permit our dwelling on little defects in the parts, and we were compelled to admire, and almost adore, his productions. How different is the plan of his Majesty's historical painter. In Sir Joshua's works we see an attempt at

at high art; in Mr. West's, an aim at elegant nature.

While Sir Joshua was winding through the intricacies of the valley in search of grace, Mr. West kept the beaten path of the ancients, contemplated nature through the medium of Grecian art, and rigidly adhering to his models, attempted to unite dignity with precision. When he had planned a picture in his mind, he calculates his powers, submits it to rule and compass, and, balancing his figures with the utmost exactness, makes a sketch. In this he generally displays a perfect knowledge of composition, and as his figures are given in the sketch, so are they displayed in the picture. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians, he altereth not. But his finishing is not always an improvement of his productions; in clearing away their asperities, he destroys their energy. With a smoothness of surface, they acquire a hardness of outline, and are sometimes, though not always, polished till the spirit evaporates. How far it is so in his pictures now exhibited, is the object of the present inquiry. The largest is—

No. 151. *Thetis brings to her Son the Armour of Achilles.* B. West, R. A.

This, as the leading picture, demands particular attention, and, considering the indisputable talents of the painter, we are sorry we cannot give it unqualified praise. It may fairly be denominated a showy, and perhaps a splendid, picture, but the floating figure of Thetis describes a portion of a circle, instead of the serpentine line, which gives the idea of elegance and motion; and, though the subordinate parts, such as the sword, belt, &c. are more finished and polished than they need to be, the figures are hard and cold.

We have spoken of this picture, which, after all, has fine parts, in harsher terms, from the apprehension, that young artists, affecting to tread in the steps of so distinguished a painter, may substitute border and ornament for sentiment and drawing.

In some of Mr. West's other pictures, there is a spirit, animation, and sobriety of colouring, which prove powers of more than common magnitude, and lead us to think, that, when his works have a different description, they are experimental attempts at another manner, very inferior to his own. His next article in the catalogue is,

No. 77. *The Deluge.*

This is an extremely fine picture, necessarily in a sombre and gloomy style of

colouring. The scene is very happily imagined, and the figures most correctly drawn. The subject demanded such as are not pleasing to the eye, and that they are in a certain degree disgusting, is not the error of the artist.

No. 83. *Mary Magdalen and the other Mary at the Sepulchre.*

The story is very well told; but the figure of the angel, we think, has been in some of Mr. West's other pictures; at least one that in attitude and air bore a strong resemblance to this. But of these aerial beings we do not know much; and it must be owned, that, to give variety to such objects as we never saw, is not a very easy task; neither is it quite fair to criticize these imaginary forms.

86. *The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise.*

In conception, character, and drawing, this delineation displays the hand of a master, and is worthy of the President of the Royal Academy.

139. *Thetis bringing Armour to her Son.*

A very spirited sketch; but Mr. West's sketches are almost invariably fine.

145. *Belshazzar and the Boy.*

This story has been told by artists of other times, and by artists whose celebrity gave a high reputation to all their productions. Mr. West has conceived and expressed it with propriety and effect.

M. De Louthembourg has been long eminent in his walk, deservedly obtained great celebrity, and, in the particular branches that he has cultivated, has evinced a spirit and vigour of pencil that has given great effect to his productions; though, spirited as they are, they have frequently a burnished glitter, very unpleasant to a correct eye. In this exhibition he has two pictures. The first is,

No. 130. *Decisive Battle of Alexandria, fought on the 21st of March, 1801, when unfortunately Sir R. Abercromby was mortally wounded.* P. J. De Louthembourg.

Besieging towns, storming cities, and fighting bloody battles by land or sea, have long been favourite subjects with M. De Louthembourg; and, to do him justice, it must be admitted, that, in the delineation of such scenes, there are very few, if any, that equal him. We have here an immense number of figures, all in action, all engaged in their proper business. The whole has a showy and striking appearance; but, though parts are brilliant and busy, it is in some instances gaudy and incorrect.

263. *Landing of the British Troops in the Bay of Aboukir, in the face of an expecting and prepared Enemy, on the 8th of March, 1801.* P. J. De Louthembourg, R. A.

Another very interesting scene, painted and coloured in a superior style to that which precedes it. The figures are well drawn and well grouped, and the colouring has not that violent shine which gave to some of M. Louthembourg's pictures the appearance of being burnished. On the whole, it does great credit to this deservedly eminent artist.

No. 1. *Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. the British Resident at the Court of Poona, in the Year 1790, concluding a Treaty, in the Durbar, with Souvee Madarow, the Peishwa, or Prince, of the Mabratta Empire.* T. Daniell, R. A.

The painter of this picture has travelled farther into the country where he made this drawing, than any other artist. He has taken all his views of the buildings, the scenery of the country, and the ceremonies of the inhabitants, from an actual survey, which gives him infinite advantage over those who paint from the descriptions of others; and we contemplate with full confidence the views of buildings, delineation of public meetings, &c. of a man who was present at the time the events took place. Considered in this point of view, the picture of the Treaty in the Durbar is a very curious production, as we have every reason to believe it gives a correct idea of the manners, costume, buildings, &c. in India. Contrasted with the graceful dresses of the East, the European habits appear awkward, stiff, and tasteless. The Germanic military garb has a vile effect in a picture, especially if opposed to the easy Eastern robe, which gives a picturesque effect to any person who wears it.

Among the capital portraits, Sir William Beechey has seven, and, as his almost invariably are, they are admirably well painted. Mr. Laurence has five, which are in a capital style, and in many respects display marks of improved judgment.—That of H. Hoare, Esq. is in a broad manner and a good taste.

Mr. Shee has six portraits, in which, though we believe his *Rhymes on Art* are a first appearance before the public in the character of an author, he has much distinguished himself. His genius in his own profession has been long acknowledged, and to say that the portraits now exhibited are worthy of the artist, is high praise.

Among six by Mr. Opie, we particularly noticed,

No. 82. *A Portrait of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox.* J. Opie, R. A.

This gentleman has been properly denominated the English Rembrandt. His pictures are in an eminent degree forcible, and his portraits striking. That of Mr. Fox it is not easy for any one to paint without giving a likeness that will be known. Mr. Opie's has an extremely close resemblance to the original, but it is not a pleasing resemblance. The face is not lighted up with that good-humoured hilarity for which he is so remarkable among his friends, but seems to be taken in the House of Commons, when he is making a reply to an acrimonious attack upon himself.

No. 6. *Portrait of Master Betty.* J. Opie, R. A.

Of this little hero of the drama, not a little has been said; we have had portrait upon portrait, bust upon bust, print upon print, without number or preceding example; and his likeness has been almost as eagerly sought by those styling themselves theatrical amateurs in this country, as the likeness of the little Hero of France has in that. Mr. Opie's portrait is in a broad and unaffected manner, and is an uncommonly happy likeness.

Evidently placed in such a situation as to make the comparison between the two, is,

No. 26. *Portrait of the Young Roscius.* J. Northcote, R. A.

To enter into the relative merits of two portraits of the same individual, by two eminent artists, is an unpleasant task; but here it is demanded, and we must take the liberty of suggesting what appears to be the result. Mr. Northcote's picture is overborne by the relative parts, which are too cumbrous for the figure that is placed in the midst of them. The broad steps, large bust of Shakespeare, &c. make the little boy appear still less; neither is the likeness by any means so striking as in the other, which, in every respect, considered as a whole, is surely the superior picture. Mr. Northcote's four other pictures are extremely well painted.

Among the models, there is a bust of Master Betty, by Mr. Bullock, of Liverpool, which has a great resemblance to the original; and another by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, which is not so like.

Mr.

Mr. Hoppner has six portraits; one of them,

No. 78. *A Portrait of Master Smith*, represents a little boy sitting cross legged. It has been engraved with the title of *The Little Nabob*. This title is appropriate to the picture, which, like the other five by this artist, is in a good taste, and extremely well painted.

Of Mr. Westall's productions we have had frequent occasion to speak, and generally to praise, as beaming with taste and talent. In this exhibition he has seven:

No. 73. *The Expiation of Orestes*, is rich, and beautifully coloured. The same praise is due to

No. 220. *An Old Man blessing his Grandchild*, and indeed to all the others.

Sir Francis Bourgeois has eight pictures, and we are glad to see that he is very much improved, and has discarded his foxy colouring.

In No. 22, by Mr. A. W. Calcott, the composition is simple and natural; the whole broad and well understood; and his other pictures and drawings have a degree of merit that insures him a high rank in the estimation of all good judges.

Among eight admirable pictures by W. Owen, we particularly noticed

No. 14. *A Sleeping Boy*;

and think, that there have been very few, if any, pictures exhibited since the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of equal merit with this very exquisite painting.

647. *Our Saviour Walking upon the Sea.* H. Richter.

This is a very respectable picture, and does great credit to the young artist who painted it. The story is well told, the drawing correct, and the colouring appropriate.

We have heard artists praised, and that highly, for having so happily imitated the manner of the great painter they chose for their model, that the works of one

could hardly be known from those of the other. To this species of praise the portraits of Mr. Raphael Smith has no pretensions. They have not the studied airs or graces of any ancient or modern master, but in most of them he very happily adopts much of the air and character of his original.

The portrait of Doctor Hemstead is whimsically characteristic, and a strong resemblance. In that of Mrs. Boissazou, of Bath, we have a truly elegant representation of a beautiful woman. The portraits of Mr. Gossel's children form a most pleasing group, marked with taste and truth; and in that of Dr. Babington, his character as a mineralogist is displayed by accompaniments exactly appropriate. We have seldom seen a more pleasing composition than the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Windus. In that of Dr. Marshall, of Lymington, the situation is very properly marked by a view of the Needle Rocks in the distance; and a more forcible portrait in crayons than that of Mrs. Marshall, we have never seen.

Miss Emma Smith has only two miniatures, and a picture in oil of *The Benevolent Princess*, an interesting tale from Madame de Genlis. They all of them display marks of improvement and of genius. Among the other miniatures are many of a very respectable description, which we have not room to enumerate in this retrospect: but Mr. Bone's enamels must not be passed over; they are all of them in the first style of the art: that from Sir Joshua's *Death of Dido* has perhaps the pre-eminence. It is superlatively fine.

Among the drawings, there are six by T. S. Roberts, principally views in Ireland, that have great merit. There being another exhibition (of drawings only) in Brook street, has lessened the number at the Royal Academy.

Sundry plans of societies, &c. for the improvement of the arts are now in agitation, but not yet sufficiently mature to publish any specific description.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following pieces do not suit our Miscellany:—I. B.—Ensaaf—C—Lines on "Remember Death"—Friend to Inquiry—Augustus Fletcher Roy—A. C. H.—G. K. F.—Curius—Ode to Bellona—Georgos—Essay on Literary Societies—Medicus—Verses for the Literary Fund—Sonnet by C. R.—W. G.'s query—Ballad by J. B.—Account of Mr. Humber—Extract from a scarce Translation—Q. on Country Bank Notes—H. on Leeches—Tour to the Lakes—Petrarch to Laura's Eyes, &c.—Case of Scald Head—Specimen of Paraphrase on Isaiah and Poem—Verses on Spring—Poem by S. W.—Innominata—Lines by M. V.—B. B.—D. Oxon.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. ROSCOE's long-promised Life of POPE LEO the TENTH will make its appearance on the First of June, in four large volumes quarto.

Mr. BELSHAM has at length completed his History of England, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens, in twelve uniform volumes octavo. In connection with the History of Mr. HUME, it forms an authentic series of English History, from the earliest records to the present time. Six of the volumes have just been reprinted, with such considerable corrections founded on new information, as to constitute almost a new work, and the eleventh and twelfth volumes appeared but a few weeks ago.

Mr. JOHN LEE LEWES, son of the late CHARLES LEE LEWES, will publish the Memoirs of his Father's Life, written by himself, early in June.

The Rev. PHILIP SMYTH, of New College, Oxford, is printing a new and enlarged edition of his Selections from the FRENCH ANAS. The former edition consisted of two volumes; the new one will be extended to three volumes, and between each Ana will appear a biographical notice of the author.

Mr. CUMBERLAND is about to add to the number of interesting self-biographies by the Memoirs of his own Life and Times.

The East India Company have lately established in Hertfordshire a place of public instruction for such young men who may be destined to be employed in various civil capacities in the service of the Company. The Rev. Mr. HENLEY is appointed president of the College. The education is to be both commercial and classical, and to comprize, among other branches of instruction, the mathematics, geography, modern languages and Oriental literature.

Dr. JOHN REID, principal physician at the Finsbury Dispensary, intends to commence a *summer* Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on the 25th of June.

The History of the House of Austria, by the Rev. W. COXE is in great forwardness, and may be expected in the course of the summer.

Sir WILLIAM FORBES will speedily publish an account of the Life of Dr. Beattie.

The Messrs. LYSONS announce for early publication the first volume of their grand work, *A New General Survey of Great Britain*. This volume will contain Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, and will be illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Views of Architecture; and a Series of picturesque Engravings, by Mr. BYRNE, will appear at the same time, which may be purchased separately.

Mr. COOKE, well known as the friend of the late SAMUEL FOOTE, of facerious memory, has written a Life of that celebrated character; to which he has annexed anecdotes of many of Foote's contemporaries, and a Collection of his best *bon-mots*, chiefly original.

Mr. THOMAS DIX, author of a Treatise on Land Surveying, has in the press, a Treatise on the Construction and Copying of all kinds of Geographical Maps.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln, formerly a working carpenter of that place, has undertaken to draw, engrave, and colour all the principal *Mosaic Pavements* which have been discovered in Great Britain. He has already published several, in which he has evinced a fidelity of representation which has rarely been equalled, and which can never be exceeded. Encouraged by his success in copying Mosaic Pavements, he has extended his labours to stained glass; and he proposes to copy the principal subjects in the Cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. &c.

A work intended to illustrate the Nature and Properties of Wool, with Remarks upon the British Fleece, is now in the press, and will be published about the beginning of next month.

The Editors of Dr. Doddridge's Works, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, and the Rev. EDWARD PARSONS, of Leeds, have announced their intention of publishing periodically, by subscription, an uniform edition of the whole Works of the late President Edwards, of New England, executed in the same elegant style as their edition of Doddridge.

Mr.

Mr. MEYLER, of Bath, is about to publish a small Selection of his own Fugitive Pieces, under the title of Poetic Pastime; or, Journey of Life, in one volume.

Mr. JOHN BRITTON announces the first part of a new work, entitled the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting ancient edifices of this country; with an historical and descriptive account of each subject. Each part will contain six, seven, or eight engravings, with letter-press descriptions of each subject. Four of the plates will be engraved in the best style, from highly finished drawings; and the others will be principally illustrative details of the former, and executed in a style to correspond with the respective subjects.

It has often been remarked that, during the last half century, while the practice of mechanics, and the structure and operation of machines, have received such valuable improvements, we have only had one Treatise (that by Emerson) into which we can look for information on the theory and the actual construction of machinery. Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has endeavoured to supply the deficiency just adverted to, and has now in the press a General Treatise of Mechanics, which is intended to be comprised in two volumes, octavo. The first volume will be devoted chiefly to the theory, and will be divided into five books, under the several heads of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Pneumatics. The second volume will be chiefly appropriated to the description of machinery; and will commence with some practical remarks on the application, improvement, and simplification of mechanical contrivances, on friction, the stiffness of ropes, the energy of different first movers, &c. These will be followed by accounts, arranged alphabetically, of about one hundred of the most curious, useful, and important machines. In this latter part, Mr. Gregory has been promised the assistance of some celebrated civil engineers; and the alphabetical arrangement (the only unfinished part of the work) will be completed in the course of the month of July, when he hopes he shall have received the communications of these gentlemen, or of any others who may favour him with descriptions of new and useful machines. The work is intended to be published before the end of the present year.

Mr. ROBERDEAU of Portsmouth (author of Fugitive Verse and Prose, &c.) is preparing for the press, his tragic drama of Thermopylæ, or Repulsed Invasion, which has been (last month) represented four nights at the Gosport Naval Academy, with the highest applause. It is principally founded on Glover's Epic Poem of Leonidas, with large additions to the story.

Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS, the barrister, and author of the whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, is preparing for publication, in one volume, octavo, a complete Practical Digest of Parish Laws, which will in future, in some degree, obviate the expence which has hitherto been imposed on Magistrates, from the necessity of their purchasing reiterated editions of more voluminous works to acquire, from time to time, a correct knowledge of new statutes, and the variations in sessions-cases; this volume will be published early in the ensuing year.

In a few weeks will be published, a work entitled, Observations on the Simple Dysentery, and its Combinations; containing a review of the most celebrated authors who have written on that subject; and also an investigation into the source of contagion in that and some other diseases. Previous to its publication, a prospectus of the work may be had gratis of all the medical booksellers. This subject, has, we understand, long engaged the attention of Dr. HARTY.

Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, has a work in the press on the Gout, in which he purposes to consider of the modes recommended for the cure of this disease, and to offer some remarks on its nature and origin.

Mr. WILLIAM LUCAS is engaged in a Work on Duelling, comprising arguments for and against duelling; and attempting to prove, that it is a barbarous custom, which had its origin in superstition, and is, at present, cherished only by ostentation or revenge, equally unworthy of a great mind, an enlightened age, and a civilized country.

Proposals have just been issued by the Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, of St. Albans, to publish by subscription, in two volumes, octavo, a work entitled, Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations. A very large edition of the first volume of this work was published about three years ago; the second is entirely new, and may be subscribed for separately by the purchasers of the former part.

The first volume of the *Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels* has completed the translations of *CASSAS' Travels in Istria and Dalmatia*—*MICHAUX' Travels in North America*; and *KUTTNER'S Travels in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Italy*: besides an original Itinerary to Constantinople, and copious Analyses of several English works. The second volume is intended to include *St. VINCENT'S Voyage to the African Islands*, *POVALSEN'S Travels in Iceland*, and some others.

A splendid work entitled, *A Graphic and Descriptive Tour of the University of Oxford*, is in considerable forwardness. It will comprehend general picturesque views, correct representations of all the principal public buildings, with their history and present state, and the academic costume. The work will be printed in imperial folio, in numbers; the first of which will appear on the 20th of June.

At the first annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, president, read from the chair a report of proceedings. It appeared from this report, and the extracts of correspondence which were afterwards read by one of the secretaries, that the Society had made in the course of this, their first year, a very considerable progress; a society upon a similar principle has, under their auspices, been established in the free Imperial City of Nuremberg, and a great degree of zeal has been excited in many other parts of the Continent, both among Protestants and Catholics, for procuring and distributing the Holy Scriptures. It also appeared that in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the views of the Society had been cordially embraced, and that, in the two latter, collections had been made which already amount to more than two thousand pounds. The report and revised plan of the Society were unanimously adopted, and, on the motion of the Lord Bishop of Durham, seconded by Mr. Wilberforce, the warmest thanks of the meeting were voted to the Right Hon. the President, for his Lordship's faithful, zealous, and persevering attention to the interests of the Society, during the whole period of his connection with it. Thanks were also severally voted to the Right Rev. and the other Vice-Presidents; to the Treasurers and Secretaries for their gratuitous services; to Granville Sharp, Esq. for a valuable donation of Versions of the Scriptures in various Modern

Languages; to the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow for their respective resolutions to promote collections for the Society; and to the several congregations throughout the United Kingdom, from which collections have been received. The report is, we understand, in the press, and to that we must refer the public for a more particular account of the design and success of this institution.

Major RAINSFORD has in the press a work, with plates, relative to the Island of St. Domingo. In consequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the subject, a work of great interest may be expected.

Mr. SMITH will publish, in a short time, a new Map of the United Kingdom, on six large sheets, on which all the principal roads will be carefully described. The same gentleman will publish a new Map of England and Wales, on a similar plan, with a view to accommodate travellers.

Mr. LESLIE, author of a work on Heat, is appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Professor PLAYFAIR, lately appointed to the natural-philosophy class.

The Rev. GEORGE WALKER, well known for his Treatise on the Sphere, is elected President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, in the room of the late Dr. Percival.

The Rev. JAMES McDONALD is admitted Professor of Natural Philosophy, at St. Andrews, in the room of the late Dr. Rotherham.

The Literary Club has begun a subscription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, the founder of that Society.

Mr. KNIGHT, of Herefordshire, relates a curious fact respecting the ingenuity of the spider. "I have frequently," says he, "placed a spider on a small upright stick, the base of which was surrounded with water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends to the top of the stick, and, standing nearly on its head, ejects a web which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the insect effects its escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its whole strength, that its web is properly attached at the opposite end."

The Earl of SELKIRK will shortly lay before the public *Observations on the present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of explaining the Causes and probable Consequences of Emigrations.*

Mr.

Mr. MACDIARMID is about to publish a work entitled, *An Enquiry into the System of National Defence*. It is intended in this work to consider the influence which the present system of National Defence has on the internal prosperity of Great Britain, as well as the improvements which it may be expedient to introduce into that system.

A new edition of the Rev. HUGH FARMER's *Dissertations of Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness* is in the press.

The Rev. T. BELSHAM will shortly publish a series of Letters, in Answer to the Rev. J. P. SMITH, on certain important Theological Subjects.

The Rev. THOMAS WATSON has in the press, a *Work on the Popular Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*.

It is said that M. SCHMIDT, a native of Mecklenburg, has invented a new and very superior diving machine.

The Police of Paris has prohibited the last new novel of LEBRUN, entitled *Jerome*.

It is reported that the works of M. Von MULLER, councillor at Berlin, have been prohibited in the Austrian states.

From some observations of M. BURCKHARDT, it should seem that the period of the planet Juno, discovered by M. HARDING, is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. Its inclination is 21° , excentricity one fourth of its radius; mean distance from the sun three times greater than that of the earth.

According to the experiments of SPALLANZANI, snails absorb oxygen, not only by other organs than the lungs, but also through their shells; and this absorption is said to continue some time after their death. Even when the shell is freed from the animal it contained, it seems to continue to absorb oxygen.

M. REGNIER has invented a Meridian which may be placed in the window of an apartment. It consists of a quadrant furnished with a lens, and a plate of brass in the plane of the meridian, with a black horse-hair, which, when it breaks, lets go the catch of a hammer that strikes on a bell. When the faintest ray of the sun appears, the hair crisps and breaks: a ray less brilliant than that which makes the shadow on the sun dial appear distinctly, is sufficient for this purpose, and the mechanism is strong enough to strike noon on a large bell.

The mean distance of the small planet, discovered by M. HARDING, is said to be about three hundred millions of miles, which is somewhat more than the distance of those discovered by PIAZZI and OL-

BERS. The diameter of this newly discovered planet has not yet been measured, but it appears like a star of the eighth magnitude.

The Emperor of RUSSIA has granted ample emancipation to the Jews, in his dominions. An Ukase lately published grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the schools and universities of the empire; or they may establish schools at their own expence.

The Society of the Friends of the Sciences at Warsaw, has charged two of its members to undertake a mineralogical tour to the Carpathian mountains. Another member of the same society has already explored the eastern part of these mountains, and is now engaged in a like tour through the mountains of Interior Austria; from which he will proceed to Upper Italy and the Swiss Alps. On his return, he will go on a similar tour to the Caucasian mountains.

Dr. GOLDFUSS, of Erlangen, will set out in the course of the present spring on his travels in Africa, the expences of which will be defrayed by the King of Prussia. He intends remaining a year at the Cape, and in the two following years he means to penetrate as far as possible into the country, both on the eastern and western coast.

An Embassy is about to be sent by the Russian Government to China. Among those who are to accompany Count GOLOFKIN in this mission, are SCHUBERT, the astronomer; General SUCHTELEN, as historiographer; and RUTTOFFSKY, as botanist and landscape painter. Great advantages, both in a commercial and scientific point of view, are expected from this embassy.

Last year some workmen began to clear away the rubbish around the ancient temple of Pæstum. In the course of the present year the diggings will be completed, and a description of all the remains of antiquity which have been discovered will be published. The antique vase of Parian marble, the raised work of which represents Bacchus in his infantile state delivered by Mercury to a nymph to be educated, the work of Salphion, the Athenian, which formerly served as a baptismal font in the cathedral of Gaeta, has been conveyed to the King's Museum at Naples.

M. PETRINI, who set on foot some researches at his own expence in the neighbourhood of Ostia, has found a firing figure of the Tiber, which the Papal Government has purchased of him for 7000 sequins.

The

The collection of plants and library of the late Professor WAHL, of Copenhagen, will, in consequence of a resolution of his Danish Majesty, be given to the botanical garden.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveler, is employed in the following works. 1. A Physical Description of the Equinoctial Regions. 2. A Flora of the same. 3. The Astronomical Observations and Measurements made during his Travels between the Tropics: and 4. in conjunction with GAY LUSAC, some Treatises on Eudiometry and the Atmosphere. He intends to make a tour in Italy, and another to the most northern point of Norway.

M. BIOT has succeeded in forming water from hydrogen and oxygen, by compression only, independently of the electric spark. The compression, by bringing the particles of gas into intimate union, makes them throw out a quantity of heat sufficient to set them on fire. Great caution is necessary in making the experiment.

HUMBOLDT assures us, that several volcanoes in the Andes throw up, from time to time, a muddy substance, mixed with large quantities of fresh water, and with it a large number of fish, which do not appear to be injured, nor to have been exposed to a great heat. They are sometimes ejected from the crater of the volcano, and sometimes from lateral apertures; but they always come from the height of from twelve to thirteen hundred toises above the level plains. Humboldt is opinion that these fish are bred in lakes in the interior of the crater.

M. LALANDE observed in March last, a large spot, with two nuclei, in the sun, nine degrees to the north of the solar equator. From his observations he concludes that there are in the sun points where large spots are formed, rather than in others. "These spots," says the astronomer, "with their nuclei, which have appeared at different periods, seem to me to destroy the system of volcanoes proposed by Dr. HERSCHEL: there cannot be two volcanoes so near subsisting without mixture, and always separated by a line of light."

It should seem from the following account of some experiments made by the Academy del Cimento, that the idea of reflection of cold was conceived almost a century and a half ago: "We were willing," say the reporters, "to try if a concave glass set before 500lb. of ice made any sensible repercussion of cold upon a very nice thermometer placed in its focus. The truth is, it immediately began to subside; but, by reason of the nearness

of the ice, it was doubtful whether the direct or reflected rays of cold were more efficacious. We covered the glass, and the spirit of wine began to rise: but we dare not be positive that there might not be some other cause besides the want of reflection from the glass, since we did not make all the trials necessary to clear the experiment."

The Golden Manuscript of Bamberg.—Mr. GLEY, editor of the *Bamberg Zeitung*, some time ago discovered, in the library of the Dean and Chapter there, a manuscript containing a metrical paraphrase of the Gospel History, in the most ancient Saxon dialect. This work had before been known only by the name of *Harmonia Evangelica Cottoniana*, as the copy in the Cottonian Collection of MS. at Oxford was supposed to be the only one extant; from which had been published by HIEKS and NIERUP. Mr. GLEY took a copy of this valuable MS. and communicated it to one of the most learned philologists of Germany, who filled up the hiatus from the Cottonian MS. translated it, and added grammatical elucidations and a glossary.—When the whole was ready for the press, the publication was unexpectedly hindered by the Chapter of Bamberg. It is hoped, however, from the known character of the Elector of Bavaria, who, by the Treaty of Indemnities, has become sovereign of Bamberg, that, instead of prohibiting, he will encourage and patronize such an undertaking. The original MS. has been sent to the Electoral library at Munich. The following is a specimen of the language:—Chap. 21. "Johannes mid if iungarun godes ambachtman. Lerde thea liudi langsamane rad. Het that sie frume fremidin firina farletin men endi mord uuerk. He was thar managumu liof godaro gumono."—John, the servant of God, with his disciples, taught men eternal salvation; how to do good, to avoid sin, injustice, and murder; and enjoyed the love of many good men.

At the commencement of the French revolution, when the literary treasures in libraries of the monasteries and the public archives were wantonly scattered about by the Republican Vandals, Mr. Dubrofsky, Secretary to the Russian embassy at Paris, collected, and thus saved from destruction, a great number of rare and valuable MSS. This collection has now been purchased by the Emperor Alexander, and forms part of the Imperial Library at Petersburg.

The most satisfactory accounts have been received concerning the Russian expedition for circumnavigating the globe. They are contained in a letter transmitted by the commander, M. KRUSENSTERN, to M. Schubert, a member of the Academy, and dated August 8, 1804, from Kamtschatka, where the voyagers arrived, without any accident of importance, on the 14th of the preceding month, about five weeks after quitting the coast of Brasil. They touched, on their passage, at the Marquesa islands, on one of which M. Krusenstern found a Frenchman and an Englishman, whom he intends to bring with him to Europe. The latter had completely forgotten his native language, and the Frenchman, who had not spoken his for seven years, with some difficulty gave the Russians to understand, that he had been wrecked, in an American ship, near the coast of the island. Both of them having learned the language of the islanders, and adopted their manners, will, doubtless, furnish many curious particulars relative to those islands, which are but little known. M. Krusenstern was preparing to sail for Japan, to convey thither M. de Rasanoff, who is to reside there in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of Russia.

Three leagues south-east of Bourdeaux, near the bank of the Garonne, at St. Medard d'Eyrac, have been discovered two antique tombs, placed one upon the other, two feet below the surface of the earth. Beside them, and nearly at the same depth, have been found some low walls, sixteen inches thick, formed of rough stones, and partly surmounted with hollow tiles, about fourteen inches square and two inches thick, and exactly resembling the Florentine tiles employed to form channels for the rain. Both the tombs are of fine white marble, in the form of an oblong square. The largest is sixteen feet in length, twenty-two inches in breadth, and two feet six inches in height, exclusive of the covering. The marble is two inches and a half thick. The cover is flat, and on the principal face of the tomb has a vertical elevation of nine inches. On this side is represented a bacchanalian scene. Bacchus is in the centre, in a chariot drawn by a female centaur, and a male centaur holding a lyre. On the

right and left are satyrs, goats, bacchantes, and fauns; at the left corner is Silenus, with Ariadne seated at his feet. On the opposite part is a female, in the same attitude, but her head is only sketched. On the left lateral part is Pan, playing on a double flute, and dancing before a little *terminus* decorated with a Priapus; to the right is a woman holding a curved stick. Of the attic of this tomb nothing remains but a grotesque head; on the right is a child in a chariot. The other was found in the rubbish, together with part of the bas-reliefs, and a small stone without any inscription. A fracture, of ancient date, in the cover, as well as the position in which these tombs were found, renders it probable that this was not their original situation. The other tomb is nearly of the same form, but of smaller dimensions: it appears to be considerably posterior to the former. The principal face represents Diana, whose head is only sketched, contemplating Endymion; she is placed in the centre, in a chariot drawn by two horses, which are held by a Cupid. Endymion, whose head likewise is only sketched, is on the right, reclined in a posture of repose, his dog at his feet, and is holding two lances, part of which is broken off. Morpheus is represented above, placing a wreath on his head, and holding in the other hand a poppy; two small wings issue from his head, and two of larger size from his shoulders. A little Cupid, holding a lighted torch, is placed between the lover of Diana and the genius of sleep. On the left is the figure of a woman seated, with a cornucopia. A shepherd, with nymphs and goats, terminates this bas-relief. On the lateral front, to the left, are seen a shepherd, his dog, and some goats; on the opposite one, to the right, is a female with a crescent on her head, in a chariot drawn by two bulls. The attic of this tomb was wanting; part of it was discovered among the rubbish. It is composed of two grotesque heads, representing Apollo, who was at the left extremity, and Diana at the right; with the Judgment of Paris. In the cover, as in the former, there is a fracture, and another behind in the body of the tomb, which is joined again by means of iron cramps.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Soldier's Return, or What can Beauty do? a comic Opera, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; the Music, with the Union Overture, entirely new. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 8s.

WE find much to praise in the music of this comic sketch. Its general construction is slight; but the ideas, generally speaking, evince the yet living embers of a fancy whose sparks have long contributed to the gratification of the musical public. The overture to this piece we cannot, in the points of force and originality, justly compare with some other instrumental productions from the same ingenious pen; but the trio "A little farm well till'd" is happily conceived, as also the duet "When inclination leads the way," in which the parts bear into each other very pleasingly. "For my Henry is no more!" is a simple, affecting, little air, and the "Tambourine Roundelay" is sprightly and novel; while "Strike the bold strain" is so florid and animated, as to do much honour to the composer's fancy and judgment; and "The primrose wet with morning dew" is characterized by the appropriate and engaging delicacy of its style.

A Concerto for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a full Orchestra. Composed and dedicated to J. B. Cramer, Esq. by George Eugene Griffin. 8s. 6d.

This concerto, which has been performed by the author at the Opera Concert Rooms, considered as his first production, is a work of no inconsiderable merit. Many of the ideas are playful and striking; and the passages, for the most part, rise out of each other easily and naturally; and though a brilliancy, a strength, and an identity of character, are not amongst its good qualities; yet sufficient effect is occasionally produced to evince that Mr. Griffin only wants what is necessary to excel in every science—experience—to become a highly respectable instrumental composer. The variations and embellishments to Mrs. Jordan's popular air are given with much taste; and the succeeding rondo, both in its theme and digressions, is fanciful and pleasing. On the whole, the merits of this concerto lead us to hope that its reception with the public will be such as to encourage the author to proceed, and to give further proofs of rising talent and accumulating science.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte; expressly composed and calculated for the Improvement of juvenile Performers, by L. Hoberecht. 4s.

The simplicity and familiarity of these sonatas well qualify them for that practical improvement for which they are designed. The execution is distributed with propriety to both the hands; and its progressive character is no trivial merit to a work dedicated to the advancement of the juvenile finger.

"The Maid of Yarrow;" a favourite Scottish Ballad, as sung by Mrs. Bland; the Words written by Mrs. Rannie, and the Music composed by C. J. Dare. 1s. 6d.

This ballad is by no means destitute of merit; yet we must, in candour, say, that we trace the works of a mind wanting that experience necessary to a free conception and facility of expression: in a word, to the production of an easy and natural effect. A fault in the second bar of the lower staff of the second page induces us to recommend Mr. Dare to a more rigid application to the established evolutions of harmony.

Trois Grandes Sonates pour le Piano-Forte; composées et dédiées à son Ami J. L. Dussek; par J. B. Cramer, Esq. 8s.

Mr. Cramer has displayed much of his usual ability in these sonatas. The passages are ingeniously conceived, and afford to the hand a species of exercise that cannot fail to improve the practitioner, and fit him for application to the most difficult compositions.

A new Edition of the celebrated Music in the Tempest; composed by Henry Purcell. 12s.

It was with much pleasure that we inspected the present edition of this fine music. As lovers of the good old school, we could not but be happy to find the revision and correction of the *Tempest* had been undertaken by a gentleman so highly qualified for the task; and we trust that the elegance of the engraving and accuracy of the text will ensure such a sale, as to induce Dr. Busby to oblige the public with an entire edition of the compositions of this great master: a work that would form a noble article in our catalogue of English music, and that every admirer of sterling and classical composition would be proud to possess.

"*To ether Shades my Delia flies;*" a favourite Ballad, written by Mr. Raunie; composed by Mrs. Eland. 1s.

This little air, by the ease and unaffectedness of its style, does much credit to Mrs. Bland's fancy and taste. The passages are smooth, free, and connected, and the general effect analogous to the sentiments of the words.

The Honey Moon; a favourite Air, danced at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte; by T. Latour, 1s.

Mr. Latour has rendered this dance an easy and agreeable rondo for the pianoforte student. The digressive passages are well connected with the subject, and the general effect bespeaks much taste in arrangement.

"*Let them come—we are ready!*" a favourite Song; written and composed by Mr. Peterkin, of Huntingdon. 1s.

This song is not without proofs of strong natural talent. A manly boldness pervades the air, and the words, though evidently from a hand not much habituated to poetic efforts, convey their au-

thor's meaning with some degree of force and spirit.

Lady Charlotte Campbell's Strathspey; composed by R. Mackintosh; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte or Harp; by L. Jansen. 1s.

This is a pleasant little exercise, and will be found useful to young practitioners on the instruments for which it is written.

"*At the Front of a Cottage;*" a favourite Song, with a Harp Accompaniment, sung by Miss Duncan, in the Comedy of the Honey Moon; composed by M. Kelly. 1s. 6d.

This song, without any peculiar trait of taste or elegance, is, by its general effect, qualified to please the uncultivated ear; and will, we doubt not, by the recommendation of Miss Duncan's performance, attain some degree of popularity.

"*Wilt thou be my Dearie?*" a favourite Song, written by Robert Burns; the Music composed by J. Watlen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Watlen has set this little production of the celebrated Scottish bard with considerable ability. The melody is simple and smooth; sufficiently partakes of the Caledonian style; and, in every respect, favours the sentiment of the words.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May.*

RHEUMATISMUS	14
Phthisis	5
Catarrhus	11
Pneumonia	2
Diarrhœa	6
Dysenteria	1
Febres	2
Ameporrhœa	16
Menorrhagia	7
Fluor albus	8
Asthénia	24
Hydrops	9
Pneumatosis	3
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi Infantiles	27

Several cases have occurred lately of imaginary phthisis.

Nothing is so common as to mistake simple debility, and its natural consequences, for a diseased affection of the pulmonary organs. On which account, in cases of debility, remedies are continually applied which, instead of alleviating, are calculated merely to aggravate its degree and to perpetuate its continuance.

The patient more frequently dies of a

consumption of medicine than of a consumption of the lungs.

Two instances of fever have this last month been under the care of the Reporter, which, although alarming from its violence and duration, as well as from the constitution and previous habits of the subjects of it, have experienced relief, and have been brought into a convalescent state, by appropriate and energetic applications.

Except in cases of a natural or artificial old-age, or, in other words, when the constitution has been exhausted either by intemperance or by time, no person ought to die of fever.

To this opinion, which the writer ventured publicly to advance, in one of these Reports, nearly six years ago, every day of his subsequent experience has afforded additional confirmation.

Where there is no mutilation of structure, the spark of life may, by careful and skilful management, be preserved, as long as there is left any fuel to support it.

An incalculable number of lives are diurnally sacrificed to an ignorance of this doctrine, or to an insufficient capacity of applying it to professional practice.

The well-being of the human race has not suffered so much even from political or religious, as from medical ignorance and superstition. The vulgar, and what are considered established axioms or dogmas with regard to physic, inevitably lead either to a miserable scepticism, or to an essential and destructive depravity of judgment.

"I was (says the celebrated Dr. Brown) for the space of fifteen years engaged in endeavouring to comprehend and apply, in learning and in teaching, the doctrines of the schools. After consuming more than half this time without satisfaction, or consciousness of either instructing myself or others, I began to deplore the science of medicine as incomprehensible and uncertain; till, at length, truth flashed

upon my mind, and occasioned the same delightful feelings which the dawn of day produces on a wandering and benighted traveller—*quasi prima diurna lux demum adfulsit**.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
May 26, 1855.

* To the author of this article few circumstances of his life have afforded a higher degree of satisfaction, than the share he has had, in the education of a number of intelligent students and incipient practitioners of medicine, who, he flatters himself, have left him with minds impregnated with a knowledge, and penetrated with a conviction of the truth and the importance of the Brunonian system—a system which, although not without its alloy of error, is the only one that, in its fundamental principles, rests upon the firm and indestructible basis of a genuine philosophy.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALLSO John, Worcester, victualler. (Shepherd, Hyde-street)
Ayers John Whitley, Hadey, shopkeeper. (Bodfield, Lawrence lane)
Atkinson Edward, Billinge, fusian maker. (Baron and Ditchfield, Wigan)
Burton John, New court, Fleet market, carpenter. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton street)
Buns Benjamin, London wall, pawnbroker. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars)
Bew John, Bermondsey street, cheesemonger. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row)
Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn)
Brown Richard, Gloucester, cornfactor. (Edmund and Son, Lincoln's inn)
Beefton Ann, and Sarah Beefton, Gerard street, Soho, haberdashers. (Bachelor, Clements inn)
Burt William, New street, Covent garden, hatter. (Birkett, Bond court)
Collins James, Gough square, engraver. (Oakley, New London street)
Cassano Alexander, Pall Mall, auctioneer. (Taunton, Essex street)
Cowery John Star, Whitechapel road, mealman. (Dyne, Serjeants inn)
Clingman Jacob, and Thomas Gell, Hull, merchants. (Rofier and son, Kirby street)
Clarke Thomas, Lambourn, cowkeeper. (Baddley Le-man street, Goodman's fields)
Charlton Thomas Eccles, innkeeper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloombury)
Clarke John, and William Wake, Kingston-on-Thames, corn dealers. (Salkeld, Hatton garden)
Derbyshire Joseph, jun. Matlock, Slater. (Alexander, Bedford row)
Dann William, Turnwell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers. (Neison, Pallgrave place)
Farly Thomas Kuffel, Steyning, linen draper. (Ludlow and Richardson, Monument yard)
Fern Robert Ballantine, Litchfield, wine merchant. (Willington and Small, Temple)
Farlonge Michael, Guildford street, merchant. (Hulme, Brunswick square)
Garrod John, Orford, mariner. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Goodbody John, Abingdon, fellmonger. (Fletcher, Tooke's court)
Garnon John, Kingland road, flax dresser. (Eds, Clements's lane)

Goold Amos, Birmingham, grocer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn)
Groote Gerard William, Dean street, Soho, druggist. (Bachelor, Clements inn)
Glover Charles, Albemarle street, upholster. (Foulkes, Southampton street)
Hurry Francis, and Thomas Hurry, How don dock, Walls End, shipbuilders. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn)
Hitchcock Henry, Avebury, maltster. (Griffiths and Welford, Marlborough)
Hodgkiss Thomas, Tabernacle walk, grocer. (Allan, London street, Fenchurch street)
Hird Thomas, Louth street, Berkeley square, tailor. (Dawson, Warwick street)
Henzell George, Old City Chambers, brandy merchant. (Holland, Lambeth road)
Jones John, Liverpool, victualler. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Juda Joseph, Bishopgate street without, shopfeller. (Howard, Jewry street)
Ingle John, Ashby de la Zouch, mercer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn)
Jackson John Thermond, Lambeth, stockbroker. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street)
King William, Birmingham, factor. (Levon and Tooke, Grays inn)
Kempshall Thomas, Higler's lane, Blackfriars road, grocer. (Williamsons, Cliffords inn)
Kenworthy John, Bollington, cotton spinner. (Taylor, Manchester)
Lee John, York, woollen draper. (Evans, Thavies inn)
Luffman William, Ealing, butcher. (Bower, Cliffords inn)
Lambert Thomas, Jervaux, horsedealer. (Lodington and Hall, Temple)
Lewis Benjamin, Hallhead, money scrivener. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings)
Lewis William, Dowlais, shipkeeper. (James, Grays inn square)
Milner John, Nottingham, hosier. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn)
Maffay Joseph, Macclesfield, check manufacturer. (Cooper and Lewes, Southampton buildings)
Mayne George, jun. Colchester, horse dealer
Macphie Angus, Ilford, merchant. (Ruslen, Crown court, Aldergate street)
Mac Ewen Andrew, Liverpool, broker. (Bousfield, Bowverie street)
Newbury Thomas, Great Coram street, builder. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton street)
Nicholls John George, Moulsey, merchant. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street)
Neville Christopher, Dartford, coach maker. (Hughes, Cross court, Drury lane)
Paine George, Brompton, butcher. (Blandford and Le-vate, Temple)

Phipps

Phipps Josiah, Copthall court, broker. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court)
 Pow John, Worcester, carpenter. (Flatt, Bride court)
 Payne William, Great Carter lane, druggist. (Netherfole and Portal, Essex street)
 Rhodes John, Manchester, merchant, partner with John Justamond. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Redpath James, Deprford bridge, upholster. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincolns inn)
 Rhodes John, and John Justamond, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Reason Isaac, Mauningsree, baker. (Hanson and Birch, Chancery lane)
 Redmond John, Adam street, Manchester square, tailor. (Dawson, Warwick street)
 Redford George, Bedford, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Spencer Joseph, Deptford, ropemaker. (Robins and Mould, Barletts buildings)
 Sutherland James, Little Tower hill, brandy merchant. (Gatty and Hadden, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
 Stevens James, James street, Oxendon street, corndealer. (Buck, Upper Berkeley street)
 Stewart William, Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Blakelock, Temple)
 Sharpe Joshua, Stockton, linen draper. (Wilson and Flexney, Chancery lane)
 Thomas Matthew, Adams court, Broad street, draper. (Platman, Ely place)
 Wolf Moses, and Lewis Moses, Fishmonger alley, salefman. (Isaacs, Great George street, Minories)
 Whitaker John, Manchester, and Townsend Usher, Bristol, dealers. (Edge, Inner Temple)
 Whitaker John, Salford, cotton twist dealer. (Hurd, Temple)
 Wilcox Christopher, Chewton Mendip, victualler. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
 Webb William, Lambeth, coal merchant. (Beetham, Bouverie street)
 Waddington Samuel Ferrand, York street, Southwark, banker. (Murphy, Bouverie street)
 Wrigley Miles, and John Wrigley, Saddleworth, merchants. (Gatty, Chancery lane)
 Watton John, Liverpool, merchant. (Field, Friday street)
 Willon Clementina, Manchester, woollen draper. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Walker David, Holborn, bookseller. (Aubrey, Tooke's court)
 Yates Samuel, Wood street, merchant, partner with Edward Gallie, of Trinidad, in the West Indies. (Palmer and Tomlinsons, Warrford court, Throgmorton street)
 Young Francis, Neath, innkeeper. (Price and Browne, Lincolns inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrus John, Abergavenny, ironmonger, May 27. final
 Adamson James, Manchester, merchant, May 27
 Arrowsmith James, Stockport, baker, June 12
 Alget William, Bread street hill, haberdasher, July 5, final
 Battier John Ralph, and John Jacob Battier, Gould's square, Crutched friars, merchants, May 25. Separate estate of John Ralph Battier, June 8
 Blackmore Richard, Colonnade, Foundling, painter, June 1, final
 Brown John, Strand, gun maker, May 25. final
 Broadhurst John, Newcastle-under-Lyne, hat maker, May 25
 Booth Edward, Manchester, butcher, May 30
 Bigland Richard, Frocester, cheese factor, June 11
 Bone Nathaniel, Strand, baker, June 11. final
 Barnes Thomas, Fleet street, stationer, July 20
 Bate Fortescue, Vigo lane, printseller, June 11
 Cattle Robert, Doncaster, horse dealer, May 21
 Clay, Benjamin, Huddersfield, linen draper, May 17, final
 Curtis John, Boston, victualler, May 15
 Carne Samuel, Danbury, merchant, May 25
 Chaffoner Thomas, Liverpool, victualler, May 29
 Cortisus Abraham Haim, Leman street, Goodman's fields, merchant, May 25, final
 Collis Thomas Joseph, Clapham road, coach maker, May 25
 Carr John, Bishopwearmouth, joiner, May 29
 Cooper Thomas, jun. De. by, watchmaker, June 11
 Chivers William, Steppney causeway, mariner, June 15
 Chaplin Samuel, Southwark, grocer, June 11
 Doughty John, Stoke New, grocer, May 24, final
 Dorrell Mary, and William Dorrell, Wells, shopkeepers, May 27
 Detchick John, Derby, grocer, May 30
 Drummond William, Fobbing, mariner, June 8
 Day James, Oxford street, linen draper, June 1
 Doughty Thomas, Market Raslin, innholder, June 5
 Edwards Edward, Pevensey, dealer, May 4, final
 Epworth John, White Rose court, Coleman street, jeweller, June 8
 Figgins Francis, Stockport, upholsterer, May 20
 Fisher William, Cambridge, woollen draper, May 28
 Field John, Watford, miller, June 8
 Fozard James, sen. & Maria Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, stable keepers, July 6, final
 Forbes John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, July 5, final
 Garrett William, Rood lane, merchant, May 18
 Grant William, Greek street, paper hanger, June 11
 German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hofier, June 11
 Hilton Robert, Holliwell street, victualler, June 1, final
 Hutchinson William, Wakefield, hardwareman, May 15, final
 Hilder William, Halling, victualler, May 28
 Hanson Benjamin, and Edward Ailing, Charterhouse square, merchants, May 28, and separate estate of Ailing, May 28
 Herries Charles, and Joseph Nailer, London, merchants, June 11
 Higton James, and Thomas Taffer, Liverpool, linen drapers, May 29
 Hendrich Robert, Blossom street, silk dyer, May 25
 Hope Peter, Liverpool, merchant, May 21
 Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, June 1
 Jackson James, Manchester, muslin manufacturer, May 20, final
 Jones William, Swansea, merchant, May 17
 Jarritt James, Bristol, cabinet maker, June 11
 Knibbs Thomas, and John Hickson, Ropemaker's street, iron founders, June 11, final
 Lewis Jacob, and Silvester Cohn, of Liverpool, and Maurice de Jough, Manchester, merchants, May 29
 Leefe Clough, Leopard's court, Leather lane, druggist, May 25
 Levy Lewis, and Jonas Levy, Osborne place, vermicelli manufacturers, June 4
 Lumb Solomon, Birkworth, cotton manufacturer, June 14
 Mac Mikie Alexander, Chelsea, victualler, June 8
 Moss John, Salisbury, ironmonger, May 11
 Mac Kinlay Daniel, and Abraham Mendez Belisario, Size lane
 Morgan, Robert Birchdale, Birmingham, button maker, June 11, final
 Norton George, Little Wild street, carpenter, June 8
 Norcross Thomas Rivington, rusian manufacturer, June 14, final
 Nesbitt John, Edward Stewart, and John Nesbitt, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants. Separate estate of Stewart and Nesbitt, sen. June 11
 Noble Mark, Lambeth, iron founder, June 11
 Nutter John, Blackman street, cheese monger, June 15
 Osborne James, Oxford, fader, May 25
 Ogden James, Ashton under-Lyne, cotton spinner, June 10, final
 Ogilvie William, and James Ogilvie, Saville row, army agents, June 11
 Polly John, Oxford, packing maker, May 25
 Powditch George, Liverpool, mariner, May 20
 Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, June 18
 Pickering Robert, Chisaphoe, paper hanger, May 25
 Penney William Thayer, Steane terrace, mariner, June 8
 Price John, Finsbury square, merchant, June 29
 Pardo William, Clements lane, ivory turner, June 15
 Powis Richard, Grosvenor mews, farrier, June 8
 Pate John, Bury St. Edmunds, money scrivener, June 11
 Price Thomas, Redcross street, upholster, June 21
 Peck Anthony, Gravesend, carpenter, July 20
 Raven William, Colchester, linen draper, May 21
 Rich Julius Samuel, and John Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell hall factors, May 14, final
 Riddell Andrew, and Robert Riddell, Southwark, grocers, June 11
 Roberts Francis, St. Martin's court, melcer, June 1
 Rawthorne James, Pontefract, merchant, June 10
 Rogers Richard, Carleon, dealer, June 3, final
 Robinson James, Liverpool, silver smith, June 10
 Rossiter Edward, Frome Selwood, clothier, June 10
 Eowan John, Burton-on-Trent, hawker and pedlar, June 10, final
 Smith John, Offett, woolstapler, May 23, final
 Scott John, Dowgate wharf, and George Lgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, factors, May 18
 Stewart Robert, and William Stewart, Manchester, May 21
 Shepherd Porter, Lynn, draper, May 18
 Sadler Eliza Farmer, Gloucester, mercer, May 21, final
 Stott James, Macclesfield, inn keeper, May 29
 Solomon Solomon, New street, merchant, May 18
 Sharland George, South Moulton, money scrivener, May 29
 Stevens James, James street, Oxendon street, corn dealer, May 28
 Tagg Mary, Batte, grocer, May 21, final
 Trash Samuel, Oxford, grocer, May 25
 Towle Thomas, and Joshua Jackson, Newgate street, warehousemen, May 29, final
 Teasdale Thomas, Penrith, innkeeper, June 6, final
 Tausley Joseph, Great Marylebone street, glass seller, June 11
 Thomas James, Spread eagle court, merchant, July 9
 Van Dyck Peter, Dubbledmuts, Arnold Jo. Geyers, Leuven, and Wynand Adrian de Gruter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, joint estate, June 22, and separate estate of Van Dyck, June 25
 Wright William, Fenchurch street, wine merchant, April 29
 Welsford John Parr, Union court, insurer, April 20
 Wood Richard, Slaithwaite, cornfactor, May 17
 Wright Thomas, Farington, coachmaster, May 29, final
 Whalley Thomas, and Joseph Wilkinon Whalley, Friday street, warehousemen, June 4
 Winter Joseph, Combe St. Nicholas, leather dresser, June 1
 Wallis John, Great Queen street, druggist, June 8
 Wardell George, Mantell street, mariner, June 8
 Welch Henry, Strood, house carpenter, June 8
 Wilkinon John, jun. Lower Gravesend place, dealer, June 29
 Young James, Southampton, linen draper, June 11

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1805.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE feeling of abhorrence against the malversations disclosed in the Tenth Report has, as might naturally be expected, been manifested in every part of England. Public meetings have been held, and very numerous attended, in the cities of London, Westminster, York, Coventry and Southampton, in the borough of Southwark, and in the several counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Bedford, Surrey, Hertford, Hampshire, Norfolk, &c. &c. at each of which a number of very spirited resolutions have been voted, almost unanimously, expressive of just indignation against those who have been found guilty of violating the high trusts reposed in them. At most of these meetings petitions were drawn up to be presented to his Majesty, and to the House of Commons.

Another subject, which has caused, during the present month, considerable discussion, was, the Petition presented to Parliament by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. On the 13th of May this Petition was taken into consideration in the House of Peers, and, after two days debate, on a division there appeared in support of it, 49; and against it, 178; majority, 129. And on the same day, after two days debate in the House of Commons, it was rejected by 336 against 124; majority, 212.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 9th of May, his Majesty in Council having ordered the Council Books to be laid before him, the name of Henry Viscount Melville was erased from the List of Privy Counsellors.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government having assembled, agreeably to the new Constitution and arrangements. M. SCHIMMELPENNINGK, the Grand Pensionary, whom we understand to be a very respectable and amiable man, addressed to them the following speech.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"For a long time have our countrymen felt the necessity of preventing, by the introduction of a new order of things, the downfall of the tottering edifice of the state. This necessity was so generally felt, and in so lively a manner, that I deem it superfluous and unfit to enlarge upon a truth universally acknowledged; but it is this general conviction which holds to us the rule by which we are to

measure the hope which the nation has again recovered, and the expectation which it grounds upon our exertions.

"The burden which we take upon ourselves, and the most troublesome and painful part of which is to fall upon me, is heavy. The difficulties in which the state is involved are manifold and great; the first proof of our courage will be, to dare to contemplate those difficulties, such as they actually exist; the second, not to despair of conquering them, that is to say, of the salvation of our country.

"In my opinion, it would be little consistent with that calm impartiality and unshaken integrity which must be esteemed in a government, to ascend in any manner, either to the nearer or to the more remote causes to which we have to impute the present situation of our country.

"I deem this the more repugnant to wisdom and equity, because, whatever partial inconveniencies may have arisen from individual misapprehensions, prejudices, or actions, yet the main source of our disasters is by no means to be looked for in our bosom, but in causes entirely without us, and quite independent of us.

"Our country could not fail, by its situation and relations, deeply to partake of the great events which have changed the whole face of Europe; and the powerful impulses which have shaken the great bodies situated around us, must naturally cause a sensible agitation in our contracted territory. And ought we, then, to continue searching into our entrails, or rendering the wounds of our state more incurable, by seeking after their causes in our own bosom; a search, the result of which would always be exposed to different judgments, always lead to dangerous reproaches, and would be always most adverse to a conciliation?

"No, High and Mighty Lords, let us leave the causes, and let us only view the wounds clearly; solely with intention to heal them: and permit me, who am now placed at the head of the Government, to point out the means, and, on this solemn occasion, to state to your High Mightinesses, the principles by which I shall regulate my administration, and which I deem the most proper for securing our political existence abroad, and our tranquility at home.

"Among the great acts which I imagine

gine a wise nation expects of us, I principally have the following before my mind. In the first place, the putting an end to that state of uncertainty with respect to our internal government, which has long since tired and fatigued the people, and which would have terminated in despair and dissolution.

"In the second place, the improvement of the finances of the country, brought to the brink of absolute ruin, by the consequences of internal troubles, and of ruinous wars.

"And lastly, the embracing and maintaining a firm political system, calculated according to the situation of Europe, and fit to inspire our allies with confidence, our friends with good-will, and our enemies with awe.

"When we shall have attained the two former objects, the latter (as far as depends on us, and not on events out of our power) will be easily attainable, provided we only take care that we (always keeping in mind the great changes which have taken place in Europe, and in our relations with our neighbours,) do convince all nations which surround us, that our welfare and our prosperity can never be detrimental to theirs, and that they may fully depend upon our good faith in fulfilling our engagements.

"In order to restore the solidity and energy of our internal Government, I deem nothing more fit than an unchangeable attachment to the holy principles of justice; the doing equal justice to all, without difference of rank or opinions; the restoring the necessary vigour to the laws, and the requisite authority and the ancient respect to all the lawful authorities; homage to talents, bravery, and merit; every possible indulgence to misapprehension; inexorable rigour to misdeeds.

"The restoration of the finances of the country will be our most laborious branch. Can you deem it necessary, High and Mighty Lords, that a melancholy picture thereof should be exhibited to you on this occasion? or is that sad truth not sufficiently known, that all the present ordinary revenue of the state is hardly sufficient to pay the interest of our debts? and can it, after this, be required to add any thing to make you feel the grievous state of our finances?

"Without efficacious remedies, there is no possible salvation from so great an evil; and all the authority granted by the constitution to the executive power is absolutely necessary to arrive at these great

measures, which, since the origin of the Republic, at various periods, have always been desired by great statesmen, and recommended by some; but constantly frustrated by the clashing of the powers, and the eternal opposition either of prejudice or of mean self-interest, oftentimes badly understood.

"By those efficacious remedies, High and Mighty Lords, I do not by any means aim at a violation of our engagements. As little do I aim at an order for new and extraordinary imposts. These would, in my judgment, either be politically impracticable, or end in a general emigration of all who can emigrate, and in a total corruption of those remaining behind. And therefore they shall never make a part of the measures which will be proposed to your High Mightinesses in the course of my administration.

"The measures I aim at, High and Mighty Lords, consist, on the one hand, in the introducing a much greater simplicity in the branches of administration, and in making very considerable savings; and, on the other hand, and principally, in introducing a new system of general taxation.

"This system, operating uniformly according to the relative abilities of the inhabitants in the different districts, will be able very considerably to increase the resources of the country, as well by its simplicity as by the certainty of the receipts. This increase, united with the saving of the expenditure, will enable the public Treasury regularly to answer all ordinary demands; and when war, or other evils, require any extraordinary expenses, they will be raised by such means as will be found the least pressing upon the public.

"It is towards these important objects that I wish to draw the attention of your High Mightinesses, and in the completion of which I expect the most earnest assistance from your wisdom and patriotism; and in the accomplishment of which I cannot but think the people will, in a great measure, re-establish the former state of affairs.

"I think what I have advanced is sufficient for the present: but perhaps your High Mightinesses, perhaps the nation, have a right to examine and consider upon the measures I intend to adopt for the redress of their grievances, and the renewing of their prosperity.

"It is needless to say a single word respecting my inclination and resolution to sacrifice what is most dear to me, in order to

to accomplish so desirable an object. This very Hall, Paris, Amiens, and London, can testify my love and zeal for my country.

"I have no doubt of succeeding in these undertakings.—My hopes are founded on Providence, whom I adore, and whose care and protection we have so often experienced.

"On the calm reason and sound judgment of the nation; on that valour which ever distinguished them; on their good faith, honour, and inward conviction, depends this last attempt to re-establish their happiness.

"It likewise depends on the assistance, and concord in opinion, of your High Mightinesses; on the wisdom of your resolutions; on the power of your example; and on the firmness of your courage; objects in which I cannot be disappointed, if I have acquired any knowledge of mankind.

"Finally, it depends on our love for our country, and the great promises I have of the assistance of the great Napoleon, that extraordinary genius, who is admired both by friends and foes; who, after having caused a change in the affairs of France, which will be a subject of wonder and astonishment to future ages, has obtained the greatest influence over us, as well as over several other nations, of whose friendship I have the greater reason to boast, because it was obtained by never swerving from truth and rectitude in all my words, my actions, or even in my thoughts, which his penetrating eye read in the deep recesses of my heart.

"Notwithstanding these hopes, I am not certain of attaining my end. The book of futurity is shut to yourselves as well as to me. As for myself, I shall never quit my object till I have used every possible effort in my power to attain it; I shall never quit it dishonourably. May Heaven avert all disappointment; may its blessings crown our labour with success, and re-establish the nation in its former flourishing state and happiness."

EAST INDIES.

The French Admiral Linois, having found in *the Hope* some dispatches from the English Government in India, the French Government have ostentatiously published them: and, as the Letter from Lord Wellesley to Lord Hobart contains the Governor General's ideas of the present situation of our Indian empire, we have judged it proper to present it to our readers. It is dated November 20, 1803.

"The series of events in India during the last three months has furnished matter

for serious reflexions in regard to the designs of the French in India, and with respect to the means by which a formidable French party might be established among the Native Powers. Whatever may have been the interpretation given in England to the convention of 1787, in regard to the nature of the French establishments in India, the circumstance which accompanied the arrival of M. Binot and M. Decaen at Pondicherry, added to the general conduct of the French at Pondicherry since the conclusion of the peace at Amiens, has evidently proved that the intention of France was to establish a military and political power in India.

"This intention will appear evident to your Excellency, by examining the subjoined state of the establishment formed by the French government for the occupation of the French possessions in the continent of India. This establishment dispatched in a great part from France in the month of March, 1803, is now at the Isle de France, under the command of M. Decaen, and the rest were embarked at Madras for France, under the command of M. Binot, agreeably to the terms granted to the French who had landed at Pondicherry in the month of June.

"Your Lordships will be pleased to remark, that the French expedition, such as it arrived in India, was purely military, and that the French government had appointed for the service of India a very extensive Military Staff, capable of furnishing officers to a considerable army. The intention of the French in regard to the re-construction of their old fortifications has not been manifested, but considering the extent of the expedition which has arrived in India, one must necessarily conclude, that the intention of France was to embrace this opportunity of reinforcing and extending its military resources and its powers in India.

"The civil and military government of the Carnatic being in the hands of the company, the French who are arrived with M. Binot met with great difficulties in their political intrigues, and these difficulties are still increased by the situation in which that division of the French troops finds itself, in regard to the doubtful state of the negotiations which existed between his Majesty and the French Government.

"The vigilance of the Government of Fort St. George, supported by these advantages, rendered all communication between the French at Pondicherry and the Native Powers of India almost impossible.—There exist, however, many reasons to justify my opinion that the French have arrived

arrived in India with the most hostile disposition, and a restless anxiety of embracing every opportunity for opening a way among the Native Powers for their system of political intrigue, and for finding out there a rival influence, in order to weaken the British power in that part of the globe.

"According to information transmitted to me, I have no doubt that the intention of the French government was to disperse emissaries of political intrigue, and military adventurers in all the courts and camps of the Native Princes: and I am convinced that all the questions supposed in my dispatch of the 20th of June, would have been started immediately after the restitution of the French establishments.

"That I may afford your Excellency an opportunity of judging of the political and military progress of the French, who have arrived in India, in consequence of the peace of Amiens, I have the honour of subjoining two pieces, one of which comes from Pondicherry from Lieutenant Colonel Cullen, an officer charged with the execution of the restitutions to be made on the coast of Coromandel: it was written by M. le Febre, formerly an officer in the service of the French at Pondicherry, who accompanied M. Decaen in India, and who at the time Colonel Cullen had this piece, was Aid-de-Camp to M. Binot. This memoir was presented to the First Consul of the French Republic; and Colonel Cullen remarked, that it was considered at Pondicherry as a secret paper, which he could not obtain without great difficulty. The second piece was addressed to me by M. Muller, who says, he holds in the army the rank of Chef de Brigade. He arrived at Calcutta soon after the news of the renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and France had arrived at the Presidency. Having declared that it was in his power to discover to this Government things of importance in regard to the designs of France; and having asked him to communicate this information in writing, he addressed to me the letter which I have the honour of subjoining.

"Though these papers contain proposals which in many respects are absurd and chimerical, they sufficiently indicate the spirit of those who conceived and approved them; and even the execution of some of those projects cannot be supposed to be so visionary, when one reflects on the state of the Native Armies, as they might at first appear.

"The causes and events of the contest in which the British Government is now engaged against two Chiefs of the Mahratta Empire, have given sufficient proofs of the formidable power which might be established by French adventurers, and a spirit of enterprise in the armies and states of the native powers.

"Your Excellency will certainly turn your attention to the dispatches addressed, during the last six months, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, by the Governor-General separately, and by the Governor-General in Council, and you will soon perceive the rapid increase and dangerous military resources of Dowlut-Row-Scindiah, under the direction of M. Peron, or rather the rapid and dangerous increase of the military resources of the French in India, under the nominal authority of Dowlut-Row-Scindiah.

"If the piratical state founded by M. Peron on the Banks of the Jumna, had not been to my knowledge, anteriorly connected with the French Government, your Excellency will judge that this circumstance ought not to have exhibited danger, notwithstanding the formation and increase of such a power in India. This power was fully prepared to give effectual and cordial aid to support the French cause in India, and to forward the projects of France with equal promptitude and zeal.

"The origin, indeed, and progress of the civil and military authority of M. Peron must be ascribed to the disorder and confusion of the Mahratta Empire, the weakness and corruption of the Council of Scindiah, and the decline of his real interests and just dominion. The Chiefs and Commanders of this French State are all military adventurers, and they have drawn their resources from licentious conquest and unbounded depredation. These traits of their character, however, do not appear to be of such a nature as to render them altogether unworthy of the attention of the present rulers of France. Your Excellency will remark in regard to the political progress of France in India, the advantage which M. Peron and his band of French adventurers have derived from the abuse of the nominal authority of the unfortunate Emperor Shah-Alum.

"M. Peron has obtained the exercise of the Sovereign authority over a territory, the annual revenues of which are nearly two millions sterling, and he has negotiated and concluded treaties and alliances in his own name, with several petty states."

INCIDENTS.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

BY the annual report of the Society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, it appears that 794 prisoners have by their means been restored to liberty during the last year.

On the 24th of April the anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern. Lord Henniker, the vice-president, was in the chair. Dr. Hawes congratulated the meeting on the prosperous progress of the Institution. He was witness to the sowing the first seeds of the Society, of their generation and maturity; and from their singular and unprecedented liberality, he had the happiness to state, that, up to the present day, not less than 2,369 persons of both sexes had been relieved and preserved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of this Institution. The procession was preceded by one of the City Militias; and 18 women and children, and 38 men and boys who had been preserved at various times by the means recommended and provided by the Society, walked in solemn order twice round the room. Lord Henniker moved, that the thanks of the Institution be given to the Bishop of Bristol, for an excellent discourse preached for the Society, and that his Lordship be requested to print the Sermon, which was carried with great applause. Dr. Hawes, again addressing the Society, observed, that it was the duty of the Institution to take particular notice of those persons who had promoted the chief object of the Society in the preservation of the lives of their fellow citizens; he therefore considered that the unanimous and general thanks of the Society, which was formed for public and private happiness, were justly due to Mrs. Newby, of the London Lying-in Hospital, from whose personal and indefatigable exertions no less than one hundred still-born children had been brought to life, and arrived at maturity; he therefore proposed that the warmest thanks of the Society should be voted to her; which was agreed to with enthusiasm. He then read the abstract of the subscriptions of the evening, from which it appeared that a sum of 460l. had been collected.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting, held at the London Tavern, May 23, Sir Francis Baring, M.P. in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.—That it is expedient to establish an institution, on a liberal and extensive scale, in some central situation in the city of London; the object of which shall be to provide a library to contain works of in-

trinsic value; lectures for the diffusion of useful knowledge; reading rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, interesting pamphlets, and foreign journals.—That this institution shall consist of a limited number of proprietors, and of life and annual subscribers.—That the interest of the proprietors shall be equal, permanent, transferable, and hereditary, and shall extend to the absolute property of the whole establishment; they shall be entitled to such extraordinary privileges as may be consistent with general convenience, and upon them shall devolve the exclusive right to the management of the institution.—That the life and annual subscribers shall have the same use of, and access to, the Institution as the proprietors.—That the qualification of a proprietor be fixed for the present at seventy-five guineas.—That the subscription for life be for the present twenty-five guineas.—That ladies shall be received as subscribers to the lectures, under such regulations and upon such terms as may hereafter be determined.—That as soon as one hundred persons have declared their intention to become proprietors, a general meeting of all such persons shall be convened, who shall proceed, as they see occasion to carry the plan into effect, to appoint a Committee to draw up regulations for the Institution, and to submit the same to the approbation of a general meeting of the proprietors.—That this Institution be denominated the London Institution for the Advancement of Literature, and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

MARRIED.

At Hackney, the Rev. J. W. Pawsey, M. A. of Coltishall, Norfolk, to Miss Reed, of Silsoe, Bedfordshire.

At Walthamstow, S. Turner, esq. junior, of Devonshire-street Portland-place, to Miss Slater, eldest daughter of the late G. Slater, esq. of Knot's Green, Essex.

At Hanwell, T. Hume, esq. M. D. of Grosvenor-street, to Miss Caroline Glasse, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. H. Glasse, chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. C. Dimock, rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, to Miss E. Honeywood, of Sibton.

The Rev. John Locke, rector of Lee, in the same county, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of John Thompsons, esq. of Waverley-abbey, Surry.

At St. James's, the Rev. C. Mossop, rector of Hothfield, Kent, to Miss M. Aynscombe, of Mortlake.

J. Barlow,

J. Barlow, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, to Miss Helen Sophia Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield, rector of St. Margaret's Lothbury.

Captain J. Birch of the East India Company's service, to Miss Morice, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morice, of Gower-street.

Major Macdonald assistant quarter-master-general to Miss Graham of Upper Gower-street.

J. Jaques, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Hallifax, of Kentish Town.

W. Foster, esq. of Bermondsey, to Miss Rich, daughter of R. Rich, esq. of Dock-head.

F. Mason, esq. captain of the Rattler, sloop of war, to Miss Hood, daughter of Colonel Hood, of Catherington, and granddaughter of Lord Viscount Hood.

John Stride, esq. of Carey-street, to Miss Eliza Bent, of Charleton-house.

Lieutenant Robert Taylor, of the East London militia, to Miss Farquhar, of Tavistock place.

The Rev. G. H. Glasse, rector of Hanwell, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Thomas Wheeler, esq. of the Chatham division of royal marines.

Thomas Charles Morgan, esq. to Miss Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

R. Z. Troughton, esq. of Belmont-place, Vauxhall, to Miss Skinner, of Aldersgate-street.

DIED.

At Worthing, Frederic, the fifth child of Mr. Phillips, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. William Woodville, M. D. many years physician to the Small-pox Hospital, London, one of the first and principal introducers of the cow-pox inoculation, and author of "Medical Botany, &c. &c." A just eulogy on the life and character of this amiable man by Mr. Highmore, will appear in our next.

At his Lordship's house in Bruton-street, aged 79, Lady Walpole, the only surviving daughter of William third duke of Devonshire.

At Putney, Peter Bauers, esq. secretary to the Pelican Life Insurance-office, Lombard-street.

At Lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich-hospital, Thomas Eden, esq. brother to his lordship.

At her house in Harley-street, Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Bishop of Kildare.

At Clapton, Mrs. Vaux, wife of J. Vaux, esq. of Guildford-street.

At Barnes-terrace, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Moody, wife of the celebrated Mr. J. Moody, late of the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

In Arlington-street, Miss Elizabeth Glyn, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

At Hackney, Mrs. Male, wife of John Male, esq. and youngest daughter of Frederic Raich, esq.

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In Southampton-row, William Dinwoody, esq.

At Boston-house, aged 74, James Clithero, esq.

Suddenly at Somer's-town, Count de Bottrueil, a French emigrant.

In Hamilton-street, Piccadilly, aged 90, Richard Smallbroke, L. I. D. chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The duties of his office as judge of the ecclesiastical court at Lichfield, which he held for the long period of sixty-four years, he discharged with sound judgment and inflexible integrity. In the early part of his life he was an advocate in Doctors Commons, where his practice was extensive, and his knowledge in the civil law highly respected. He was the second son of the late Dr. Richard Smallbroke, who died bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the year 1749.

Aged 41, Benjamin Outram, esq. of Butterley-hall, Derbyshire. He was the founder of the extensive iron works at Butterley, and monuments of him may be seen in the aqueduct over the Mersey, near Chapel-in-le-Frith, and in various canals and public roads, which he projected and executed. The strength of his understanding, the generosity of his heart, and a spirit of enterprize and activity almost unequalled, enabled him to surmount with ease the most formidable obstacles to such public improvements as he recommended. His death, which has cast an unusual gloom over the neighbourhood of Derby and Manchester, will long be regarded as an irreparable loss, not only to his family and friends, but to his country.

At Hatfield, on his way to London, Sir Philip Monoux, bart. of Sandy-place, Bedfordshire, and in the commission of the peace for that county. He was descended from an ancient family of that name, formerly resident at Walthamstow, in Essex. The first baronet was Sir Humphry, who was created in 1652. Sir Philip was born 1759; and, on the death of his cousin, the late Sir Humphry, succeeded to his title and estates. On the raising of the different county militias in 1759, he obtained a commission as major in that of Bedford. About 1763, he married Miss Reddall, the daughter of Ambrose Reddall, esq. of Eversholt, in the same county. In 1766, he served the office of high-sheriff, and the next year was appointed in the commission of the peace. His conduct in public situations was steady, uniform, and persevering; and, as a magistrate, truly worthy of imitation. He considered the appointment of the highest importance, and continued for upwards of forty years, till within a few weeks of his death, one of the most attentive and indefatigable administrators of justice the county ever had. To a conscientious discharge of the social and domestic duties, he added a high sense of religious ones which he most strictly performed. In his intercourse with the world, his conduct was marked with such unaffected kindness, ease of manners, and a heart so alive to every feeling of benevolence, as never failed to render him not only an object of general esteem

teem, but of the sincerest regard. His remains were conveyed from Hatfield, attended by his tenantry, and deposited in the family vault at Wootton. He has left a widow, four daughters, and one son of his own name, who succeeds to his title and estates.

In Tavistock-place, aged 30, *Charles Hornsey, esq.* He entered early at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, having fixed upon the practice of physic for his profession. His constitution was naturally weak, and, after passing about three years at the University, his health became so impaired as to oblige him to leave Cambridge; and in the winter of 1797 and 1798, he was advised to try the climate of Lisbon. From that time to his death, his health afterwards gradually declined, notwithstanding the precaution he took of passing several winters on the Continent, in Lisbon and Italy; his debilitated constitution necessarily obliging him to abandon all thoughts of following the profession he had chosen. Although exposed to such continual interruptions by bad health, and rendered incapable of prosecuting any regular course of study, his singular powers of mind enabled him to acquire a very large fund of knowledge. The various branches of mathematics and natural philosophy were perhaps his favourite pursuits; but his comprehensive mind led him to the cultivation of almost every species of useful science. He took great delight in mechanics; and, being perfectly acquainted with the theory, and possessing also much ingenuity of invention, he made several curious and useful discoveries. Besides a competent acquaintance with classical learning, he made himself master of several modern languages. He had a high relish for works of imagination, where genuine wit and humour were displayed; and a taste for the fine arts furnished his leisure hours with amusement. He was perfectly skilled in the theory of music, and played on several instruments himself. In every thing which he undertook he seemed to excel; and, in the game of chess, of which he was fond, he found but few competitors. Indeed, considering that he was far from being satisfied with a superficial investigation of any thing he applied to, and also that so much of his time was necessarily taken up in attention to health, one cannot but be astonished at the great extent and variety of his attainments. The depth of his understanding was not, however, more remarkable than the modesty and extreme simplicity of his character. He abhorred every species of affectation and ostentatious parade; and his own manners were singularly simple and unassuming. To these were added a disposition humane and affectionate in the extreme. Although he was backward in obtruding his sentiments or his knowledge upon strangers, among his friends his conversation was remarkably engaging and instructive. In short, he possessed so many rare endowments, both of the heart and the mind, that all who enjoyed the happiness of knowing him well, will long and most deeply lament his loss.

In High-street, Mary-le-bonne, *Mr. Joseph Dix.* He was a very remarkable character; was hump-backed, wore a cocked hat with the

flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c. lived on his income, which was 50*l.* a-year, which he spent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater; and on cold, dull, and rainy days, used to lie in bed with all his clothes on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and spectacles. He said lying in bed saved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into most foreign parts; used to mix medicines for himself (being well skilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor said any more prayers than "God bless me;" ridiculously conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent scholar, and spoke several languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleasant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.

In St. Swithin's-lane, of a dropsy in the chest, after a painful illness of twenty days, aged 47, *John Edward Breen, esq.* a gentleman well known for the amenity of his manners, his refined taste in the polite arts, and particularly for his extensive knowledge of pictures, —His communicative and friendly zeal for the encouragement and improvement of the artists of this country, prompted him to become one of the earliest patrons and subscribers of the British school; and the delicate and truly Christian feelings of his heart induced him to enlist, and continue to his death, among the governors and benefactors to the charitable Society of St. Patrick. His intelligent partiality for the productions of ancient and modern painters, and his discernment in the choice of them, are plainly evinced in the very valuable and numerous collection he has left behind him. Pictures of the best masters, viz. a Madonna, by Raphael; the Adoration of the Magi, by Poussin; the Holy Family, by Leonardo da Vinci; a Claude, &c. together with miniatures, carvings in ivory of the most exquisite workmanship, books on painting, and books of prints, bronzes, stained glass, &c. which for a long time afforded pleasure and entertainment to himself and the well-informed circle of his friends, will probably be soon submitted to the judgment of the public.

By an accidental and fatal fall from the staircase, aged 56, *Mr. Thomas Simpkin*, proprietor of the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, and recently master of the Vintners Company. It may be faithfully recorded of him, that he was a modest, unassuming character, possessing great suavity of manners, and capable of the sincerest friendship. He was an affectionate and kind husband, and a most loving father; and has left an afflicted widow, three sons, and four daughters. His remains were deposited in St. Clement's church.

Mr. Joseph Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster-school, having lived assistant to Mr. Ginger, (bookseller to that seminary,) for the last forty years. He was long in the habit of selling a MS. list of the scholars, which, in 1788, he printed in a quarto volume, intitled, "A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford,

Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present Time, including the Admissions into the first named College, from 1663. To which is prefixed, A List of Deans of Westminster; Deans of Christ Church, Oxford; Masters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Masters of Westminster School. By Joseph Welch."

At Hammer-smith, Middlesex, by cutting his throat, *Mr. Lonsdale*, formerly keeper of the tap at the Opera-house, Haymarket. A short time ago he was, by his creditors, thrown into Newgate, which, with the loss of his licence, made so forcible an impression on his mind as to occasion derangement, and cause him to commit the rash action.

At his lodgings, at the Prince of Wales's coffee house, Conduit-street, in the 30th year of his age, *Francis William Barlow, esq.* of Mddlethorpe, near York, one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Coventry, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st West York militia; a gentleman whose polished manners, and sociable and friendly disposition, will make him be long remembered and lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Tuesday, the 7th of May, at Lansdown House, in Berkeley-square, after a long illness, the *Most Noble William Petty, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calnestone, and Lord Wycomb*; English honours: and *Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, Lord Dunkerlin*, Irish honours. He was also a Knight of the Garter, and a General in the army.—Not one of the books of peerage state the origin of this noble family correctly. The Marquis of Lansdown was descended from Walter Fitzother, constable of the Castle, and steward of the county of Pembroke in Wales; whose two grandsons, Maurice and William, went over to Ireland with Richard Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, and founded the two noble families of Fitzgerald Duke of Leinster, and Fitzmaurice Earl of Kerry. The adopted name of Petty, is derived from his maternal great-uncle (with the princely estate in Ireland) Henry Earl of Shelburne, son of the celebrated Sir William Petty, immortalized by his Survey of Ireland, and other valuable patriotic works.—The Marquis of Lansdown was born in May, 1737, and succeeded to the Irish honours of his father (who was not an English peer) in May, 1761. But in May, 1760, his late Majesty created the late Marquis, then Viscount Fitzmaurice, an English peer, by the title of Baron Wycombe. On the 3d of February, 1765, he was married at the Chapel-Royal at St. James's, to Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of the late Earl Granville; who, being an heiress, he thereby became possessed of the Granville estates, particularly of that beautiful place called Lansdown Hill at Bath, from which he took his last title. By this Lady, who died in 1771, he had a son, John-Henry, now Marquis of Lansdown, &c. born on the

6th of December, 1765. His Lordship married, secondly, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom, who died on the 7th of August, 1789, he had another son, the present Lord Henry Petty, member for Calne, born in July, 1780. He had a daughter, who died an infant. His Lordship being intended for the army, he had, at a proper age, a commission in the Guards, and served with the British troops in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. At the battle of Camper and Minden, he gave strong proofs that he possessed great personal courage. When the campaign was over, he returned to England, and was on the 4th of December, 1760, appointed Aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel. His father dying in May, 1761, he remained in England. At the general election in the same year, having succeeded to his father's honours, his friend Colonel Barré, whom he patronized through life, was elected representative for Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. Being himself always graciously received by the King, which is very flattering to a young man, he was readily induced to adopt the politics of the Court, and to join the party of Lord Bute, who at this time was First Lord of the Treasury. Accordingly we find his Lordship in the Upper House, and his friend Colonel Barré in the Lower House, on the great debate respecting the Preliminary Articles of Peace, signed at Fontainebleau on the 3d of November, 1762, warmly and strongly supporting the measure of the Court. This debate was on the 9th of December, 1762. And when Lord Bute left the Treasury, and Mr. Grenville succeeded, which was in the month of April, 1763, Lord Shelburne was, in the same month, appointed First Lord of the Board of Trade, in the room of the late Mr. Charles Townshend, who had resigned, after holding the office only six weeks; and Lord Shelburne staid in it only five months. Lord Shelburne's resignation was said, at the time it happened, (September, 1763), to be owing to a difference between his Lordship and Lord Holland, concerning the office of Paymaster, which Lord Holland had equivocally promised to resign in favour of Lord Shelburne; and Mr. Calcraft, who was Lord Holland's friend, and had been many years patronized by him, was in some degree implicated in this affair as being privy to the engagement. Churchill, the poet, alludes to it in the following lines in his poem called The Conference:

May I be scorn'd by ev'ry man of worth,
If I am one, among the many known.
Whom Shelburne fled, and Calcraft blusht
to own.

Upon this occasion, Lord Shelburne quitted the Court and the Ministry, and held no communication with either for some years.

Mr. Calcraft did the same, though in no shape attached to Lord Shelburne. During the preceding year, Lord Bute purchased a piece of waste-ground that lay between the garden wall of Devonshire House and the bottom of Berkeley-square, in London. It was formerly a pool of dirty water, disembogued from Curzon-street, &c. After raising the ground, and draining the water, Lord Bute resolved to build a magnificent house here. He built the shell of the present house, but proceeded no further. He sold the premises for eighteen thousand pounds, and the Marquis of Lansdown, (then Earl of Shelburne) bought them. Not being now in office, his attention was wholly directed to the finishing and improving his house and gardens; which, for taste and elegance, are not exceeded in Great Britain. The sums of money which have been expended upon this splendid and princely palace must have been immense. We shall mention but one or two particulars. The ceilings are all painted by Cipriani. The other paintings are all by the best masters. Those of the library are from the ruins found in Herculaneum. Among all the elegant and superb receptacles for books, from the Alexandrian library to the present day, there is nothing that comes in competition with Lord Lansdown's. The room is upwards of one hundred and twenty feet long, and of breadth proportionable. The central part is arched, and over each arch is a dome. The chimney-piece is in admirable style, and decorated with some very capital Egyptian marble, representing Busiris, Osiris, &c. The books are placed in niches, and before each nich is a marble Grecian statue, of the most exquisite workmanship. There are no mouldings; but in their place an Etruscan border, of a most elegant appearance, and in the true Attic style. The books are upwards of fifteen thousand in number, in all languages, and particularly of the highest estimation, all arranged in the most classical and scientific manner. In his Lordship's retired situation, at all times, his favourite pursuits were the splendid embellishments of his town and country residences; his decorations, and his plantations, were, in unison with his mind, the ornament and the interest of his country. But this must be understood to be in those periods of leisure, when he was totally disengaged from the affairs of state. During the short intervals that he was in office, his public duty he thought claimed, and actually did engross and possess, all the faculties of his mind. At other times, he made his amusements the employment of various artists in and about his houses in Bucks, Wilts, and London. There was no dissipation in his character, nor idle hours in his conduct. He was always actively engaged. From the moment that he quitted the Court, he ar-

dently wished to attach himself to Lord Chatham. At length an opening for this wish incidentally occurred. In the year 1765 the Rockingham administration was appointed. Although this administration had not the approbation of Lord Chatham, yet they wished to shew that they had somewhat of his countenance; and therefore they made his law-friend, Lord Chief-justice Pratt, a peer, by the title of Lord Camden. From this moment Lord Shelburne and Lord Camden became intimate; and their sentiments agreeing upon all public points, an union was soon accomplished between Lord Chatham and Lord Shelburne. When the Rockingham administration was displaced in the year 1766, and Lord Chatham was called upon to form a new administration, he made Lord Shelburne Secretary of State for the Southern Department, to which was annexed the department of the Colonies. It is not generally known, that while he held this situation, the contest with the colonies (which had in some measure been laid asleep by the repeal of the stamp act) was revived by new measures. He gave unequivocal proofs of his decided opinion against these new measures; and when it was *secretly* resolved by the *interior* cabinet that the French should possess themselves of Corsica, without any interruption from this country, contrary to the instructions he had been authorized to give Lord Rochford on this head, he resolved to resign, which he did in October, 1768. He found that there was a power behind the throne (which Lord Chatham had said) that was greater than the throne itself. To this unresponsible influence he could not submit. The American war succeeded: during which he regularly and with great energy opposed the futile, puerile, and malignant measures of the Ministry. Amongst other reprehensible and impotent projects to support this mad war, was the appointment of Mr. Fullarton, a secretary to Lord Stormont, when abroad, to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and to the command of an intended new regiment. When this matter came before the House of Lords, Lord Shelburne spoke of it with some degree of contempt and asperity, denominating the commander a *commis*, a *clerk*, &c. taken from the desk. Mr. Fullarton, judging these terms highly derogatory to his rank, sent Lord Shelburne a challenge to fight him. As Mr. Fullarton was a member of the House of Commons, Lord Shelburne did not chuse to treat the message with the contempt it deserved, but accepted the challenge.—The following is an authentic account of the duel, sent to Mr. Almon, by whom it was published.

"Lord Shelburne with Lord Frederick Cavendish for his second, and Mr. Fullarton with Lord Balcarras for his second, met at half-past five in Hyde Park, March 22, 1780. Lord Balcarras and Lord Fred. Cavendish,

proposed that both parties should obey the seconds. Lord Shelburne and Col. Fullarton walked together, while Lord Balcarras and Lord Fred. Cavendish adjusted all ceremonials, and fixed on pistols as the proper weapons. When they came to the ground, Lord Shelburne told them that his pistols were already loaded, and offered to draw them, which was rejected by Lord Balcarras and Col. Fullarton; upon which Lord Balcarras loaded Col. Fullarton's pistols. The seconds having agreed that twelve paces was a proper distance, the parties took their ground: Col. Fullarton desired Lord Shelburne to fire, which his Lordship declined; and Col. Fullarton was ordered by the seconds to fire; he fired, and missed: Lord Shelburne returned it, and missed; Mr. Fullarton then fired his second pistol, and hit Lord Shelburne in the right groin, which his Lordship signified, upon which every body ran up; the seconds interposed, Lord Fred. Cavendish offered to take the pistol from Lord Shelburne, but his Lordship refused to deliver it up, saying, I have not fired that pistol: Mr. Fullarton returned immediately to his ground, which he had left with a view of assisting his Lordship, and repeatedly desired his Lordship to fire at him. Lord Shelburne said, sure, Sir, you don't think I would fire my pistol at you, and fired it in the air. The parties and their seconds got together. Lord Balcarras asked Lord Shelburne if he had any difficulty in declaring he meant nothing personal to Col. Fullarton; his Lordship replied, you know it has taken another course, this is no time for explanation. His Lordship then said to Col. Fullarton, although I am wounded, I am able to go on, if you feel any resentment. Col. Fullarton said he hoped that he was incapable of harbouring that sentiment. Lord Fred. Cavendish declared, that from the character he had heard of Col. Fullarton, he believed so. Col. Fullarton said, as your Lordship is wounded, and has fired in the air, it is impossible for me to go on. Lord Balcarras and Lord Fred. Cavendish immediately declared, that the parties had ended the affair by behaving as men of the strictest honour.

"Mr. Almon may be assured the above is a faithful narrative, and written under the immediate inspection of the seconds.

"Signed

"BALCARRAS,

"FRED. CAVENDISH."

Lord Shelburne was conveyed to Hyde Park-Corner, and there put into a hackney-coach, which conveyed him home. Mr. Adair was sent for, who extracted the ball as soon as possible.

This affair was immediately known through the town. In the afternoon of the same day Sir James Lowther (afterwards Lord Londale) mentioned it, and complained of it in the House of Commons, and there were violent debates upon it.—The city of London

sent the following message to his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square.

"Guildhall, London, March 22, 1780.

"The Committee of Common-council for corresponding with the Committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the several counties and boroughs in this kingdom, anxious for the preservation of the valuable life of so true a friend to the people, and defender of the liberties of Englishmen, as the Earl of Shelburne, respectfully enquire after his Lordship's safety, highly endangered in consequence of his upright and spirited conduct in Parliament.

"By order of the Committee,

"WILLIAM RIX.

"Earl of Shelburne,"

ANSWER.

"Berkeley-square, March 28, 1780.

"SIR,

"I am truly sensible of the obliging and affecting terms in which the Committee of Common-council directed you to make so early an enquiry after my health. I can only answer their goodness by assuring them, that my life always has been, and always shall be, devoted to the public, and my best and warmest services ever at the command of the City of London.

"I have the honour to be, with great

"regard, Sir, your most obedient

"humble servant,

"SHELburne.

"William Rix, esq. Town-clerk."

This affair happening so soon after a similar one between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam (November 29, 1779) and being attributed to the same causes and motives, occasioned no small degree of agitation throughout the kingdom. The public addresses of congratulation from the cities of London and Westminster, from several of the county meetings which happened about this time, and from the committees of association, to the Earl of Shelburne upon his recovery: all held out the idea, in the most forcible language, that his life had been endangered by the faithful and spirited discharge of his public duty as a peer of Parliament.—The various addresses, resolutions, and thanks to the Earl of Shelburne on this occasion, are too numerous and too long to be printed here. Lord Shelburne's opinion of the reform of Parliament, and of several public abuses, is to be found in his answers to these addresses. The death of Lord Chatham placed him at the head of his political connection, which had already been denominated the Shelburne Party; and which reckoned among its supporters the names of Townsend, of Camden, and of Dunning. He continued in opposition to the measures of the Court until the termination of Lord North's ministry, which was at the end of March, 1782. A new Ministry being then formed, his Lordship was appointed Secretary of State: but

in the month of July, of the same year, the Marquis of Rockingham, who was considered as the head of this new Ministry, unfortunately died. This circumstance occasioned a schism in the Party. Mr. Fox and his friends ardently contended for the Duke of Portland to be their new head. This was not approved of by the Court. There are, it must be observed, always intrigues upon these great occasions; not *female* intrigues, as some ignorant people might precipitately imagine from the word, but *political* intrigues. His Majesty appointed the Earl of Shelburne First Lord of the Treasury, which was the situation Lord Rockingham had filled; and consequently he was to be considered as the head of the Ministry. When this appointment was announced, Mr. Fox and his friends immediately resigned. Lord Shelburne found no difficulty in filling their situations with friends of his own. He justified his conduct, affirming, "that the office he now held was within his grasp when the first arrangements were forming, but he had then given way to the noble Marquis; though he had now accepted the post, as that nobleman was no more; and, that if the Monarch was divested of the power of appointing his own servants, he would be reduced to the condition of a King of the Mahrattas, who had nothing of sovereignty but the name."—Lord Shelburne's first object was to make peace: but after the peace was concluded, and the treaty laid before the House of Commons, such a coalition of parties had been formed against the Minister, that the treaty met with the disapprobation of the House. However, it must now be felt that he had the great merit of relieving his country from a distressing, oppressive, and unsuccessful, war; yet, not choosing to stand against the sense of a majority of the House of Commons, which though in that instance it was not literally, yet was constitutionally, the sense of the nation, he immediately resigned; and contrary to all expectation, young Mr. Pitt, not then twenty-four years of age, was appointed his successor, and prime minister. His Lordship continued for some time on good terms with the new Ministry; and received, as a just reward for his services, the title of Marquis of Lansdown, with the honours of the Garter. When the French revolution took place, he warmly, wisely, and earnestly deprecated our interference; but all his arguments and reasoning, though irrefutable, had no weight. The Court determined that the nation should go to war for the Bourbons. Parliament acquiesced. The narrative needs not to be pursued any further:—the country knows, and feels the rest. Besides the artists already mentioned, this magnificent and munificent nobleman was the patron of various literary and learned men. Colonel Barré,

Mr. Dunning, Mr. Jekyll, and several others, might also be particularly distinguished, whom he patronized, and brought into Parliament, where they have reflected honour upon his Lordship's choice and penetration. He likewise favoured the doctors Price and Priestley with his kindest attention, particularly the former: yet he was himself a member of the established church, though a sincere friend to unlimited toleration. He often said, that the members of the Romish church merited more kindness than was shewn to them. After he separated from the Court in the year 1763, he continued firm in his political principles. Through life he resisted the increasing influence of the Crown, and the enormous additions to the public debt: he suggested at various times inquiries into the public expenditure, proposed the abolition of useless places, and brought forward motions which tended to establish a rigid system of public economy. With foreign politics, and foreign courts, it may, with the strictest truth, be affirmed, that no statesman in Europe was better acquainted. Prince Henry of Prussia, Choiseul, Herzberg, Bernstorff, Kaunitz, and their confidants, were his correspondents. In every cabinet on the continent, and in every German chancery, he had a friendly agent. This extensive, minute, and correct information, added to the strength of his own judgment, sagacity, penetration, and genius, procured for him the character and reputation of being, what he was universally admitted to be, THE FIRST STATESMAN IN EUROPE.—He had deeply studied the history and laws of his country; and they had taught him, that the Constitution of England is not the grant of princes, but an inheritance obtained by the virtue and wisdom of Englishmen. As a statesman, his abilities were of the highest order: His was that elevation of mind, which conceives the grandest projects; and his was that eloquence, which best enforces and adorns them: *Animo vidit; ingenio complexus est; eloquentiâ ornavit.* His elegant speeches were copious in information, abounding in the purest eloquence; and always containing some sentence, some felicity of illustration, some *verbum ardens*, that carried the hearer away with him, and at once delighted the fancy and convinced the judgment. Had he lived till the ensuing winter, he had projected the publication of some volumes of his Correspondence, and some original statements relative to events in which he had been a party. He had particularly promised to supply a supplement to Mr. Marshall's Life of General Washington, in which he intended to give the secret history of the peace of 1783, which he told the writer of this article was not understood by the public. It is deeply to be lamented that he did not live to realize these intentions; as no man

was better qualified to become the historian of his own times; and it is still to be hoped, that his descendants will be induced to give to the world part of the extensive collections of letters and papers which he has left behind him.—Of his private character it remains to speak. Elevation of mind and gentleness of disposition were so mixed in him that those who knew him best were most at a loss whether more to admire or to love. Friendship was with Lord Lansdown a passion: none ever surpassed him in sincerity of attachment; and in the minutiae of affectionate attention he never perhaps was equalled. Even they who by the calls of business or accidental circumstances were admitted to his presence, became charmed by the elegance of his manners, and retired with indelible impressions of his affability and benevolence. A great mind, it has been observed, may be traced in its amusements.

Those of the Marquis of Lansdown consisted chiefly in the pursuits of architecture, ornamental gardening, and the encouragement of every polite art. Of every exertion of the human mind he was indeed the liberal patron; and unfriended genius never made a fruitless application to his bounty. Lord Lansdown completely possessed the art of giving importance to trifling favours, by the kindness of manner with which they were conferred; while at the same time his tenderness and politeness took away the oppressing weight of the most munificent and noblest benefactions. The loss of such a man must be considered as a national calamity: to his children and relations it is irreparable: and they who have had the honour and happiness of being reckoned among the friends of Lord Lansdown, will in vain look round to supply the vacancy occasioned by his death.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, held at Darlington, the following rewards were adjudged and paid:—To William Hutchinson, esq. of Eggiestone, 3 guineas for the best bull; and to Mr. Raker Greenwell, of Copelaw, near Rushyford, 3 guineas for the best stallion for harness horses.

By the report of the Master Mariner's Association, established at South Shields, on the 25th October, 1792, it appears, that, from that time till the 22d of January, 1805, the sum of 11,739l. 10s. 5d. had been collected for the purposes of the institution; and that, during the same period, 5504l. 6s. had been paid to widows and to sick, captured and shipwrecked members, leaving a balance in hand, vested or to be vested in the funds, of 6235l. 4s. 5d. There are at present 37 widows and three infirm members on the fund, and the association consists of 284 members.

In making a grave in the north aisle of Hexham church, a stone coffin was recently discovered, on opening which the bones of a human being were found quite entire. They are supposed to be those of Alfwold, king of Northumberland, who was assassinated at Cilcester, by Segga, a lord of his court, in the year 783.

A fair for the disposal of wool is to be held

at Morpeth, on the 19th of June, which will be continued annually, on the third Wednesday in that month.

Married.] At Bishop-wearmouth, Mr. George Robinson, only son of the late Mr. Robinson, common brewer, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss Robinson, of Whitby.

James Guzman, esq. to Miss Delaval, daughter of Edward Hufsey Delaval, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Eden, surgeon, to Miss Horn, daughter of Mr. T. Horn, of Bishop-wearmouth.

At Warkworth, Major Watson, to Miss Clutterbuck, second daughter of the late Richard Clutterbuck, esq. of Warkworth.

At Berwick, William Wilkin, jun. esq. of Appleby, Westmoreland, superintending surveyor of taxes in the northern district, to Miss Marion Ann Clunie, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Clunie, of Whitekirk, in the county of Lothian.

At Easington, Durham, Robert Whittell, jun. esq. of Chester, to Miss Massey, eldest daughter of the Hon. Eyre Massey, of Ireland.

At Earlsdon, Captain Bernard Redmond, of Sligo, in Ireland, to Miss Gibson, of South Blyth, daughter of the late Captain Gibson, of that port.

At Tynemouth, Mr. Thomas Thompson, merchant, of Newcastle, to Miss Robertson, niece of the late Mr. Robertson.

At

At Bedlington, Mr. H. Brumell, attorney at law, Morpeth, to Miss Potts, of Nether-ton.

At Alnwick, Mr. Humphrey Morrison, ironmonger, to Miss Jane Moffatt, daughter of Mr. Thomas Moffatt, hat manufacturer.

At Dalton-le-Dale, Lieutenant Jarvis, of the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Day, daughter of Mr. Day, of Monkwearmouth, ship owner.

At Gosforth church, Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett, esq. to Miss Clarke, daughter of John Graham Clarke, esq. of Newcastle.

Died] At Clough Hall colliery, in his 46th year. Mr. Matthew Templeby, agent to John Gilbert, esq.

At Newcastle, aged 72, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Mr. Robert Dixon, ladies' shoemaker.—Aged 86, Mr. David Robinson.—Miss Mary Wilkinson, late housekeeper to William Ord, esq. of Fenham.—Mr. George Wilson, shipwright, and landlord of the Scarborough Castle public-house, South Shields.—In his 19th year, Mr. John Nicholson, youngest son of Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Sunderland.—Mr. Lionel Robson.—Mr. John Fenwick, printer.—Aged 71, Mrs. Smales, widow of Mr. George Smales, attorney at law.—Mrs. Blakey, wife of Mr. Blakey, tailor.

At Durham, aged 80, Mr. Richard Clarkson.—Miss Foster, mistress of the Blue Coat charity school.—Aged 64, Mr. Thomas Sheffield, hardwareman, and one of the common councilmen.—Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson, wine merchant.

At Walker, in her 75th year, Mrs. Isabella Potts, relict of Mr. William Potts, formerly of Dissington East Houses.

At Bailing House, near Wolsingham, John Wallis, esq. late of Westgate, in the parish of Stanhope.

At Summerrods, near Hexham, aged 74, Ralph Sparke, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.

At Bishop-wearmouth, aged 75, Mr. John Busby, ship-owner.—Miss Bramwell, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Bramwell, rector of Hurworth.—Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden, widow of the late Mr. Bernard Ogden, of Sunderland, coal fitter.

At Sunderland, aged 64, Mr. Joseph Featherston, ship carpenter. He came down stairs in good health, and dropped down dead while walking over the floor.—Mr. William Allen, clerk at Mr. Thornhill's wharf.—Mrs. Sparrow, widow of the late Mr. John Sparrow.

At Berwick, Mr. Andrew Jameson, grocer, and a lieutenant in the Berwick volunteers.—Mr. Joseph Foster.

At Redmarshall, at an advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Holmes Tidy, many years rector of that parish.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. Robert Davison, master of the ship London, in the Stock-

ton trade, reputed a good seaman and an honest man.

At Shields, Mr. Thomas Wilson, son of Mr. Robert Wilson, of the Tylery, near Stockton, a promising youth, in the 19th year of his age.

At Bath, aged 62, John Clark, M.D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and senior physician to the Infirmary of Newcastle; whose eminence and success in his profession were the deserved reward of great abilities, devoted from his earliest years to the diligent study and faithful exercise of it; and whose goodness of heart and simplicity of manners ensured him the warm attachment of an extensive circle of friends. Applying the whole force of his mind to the principles of medical science, they became the habitual and familiar objects of his pursuit, from a sentiment of taste as well as duty. This led him to investigate the cases of the sick with that careful and patient attention which was naturally followed by an accurate discrimination of their diseases, while the kind concern which he shewed for their sufferings, and the skill which he exerted in the vigorous application of the resources of his art for their relief, engaged the most implicit confidence of those who were under his care.—His attentions were not confined to any class of society. For many years he was by pre-eminence the physician of the poor, and, in the seasons of his most extensive practice, his mind was always employed in devising plans for their relief in the time of their distress.—To him that useful institution, the Dispensary, owes its establishment; the preservative and inoculation departments were afterwards added under his direction; and by his means the Infirmary has been so greatly improved, both as to accommodation and internal management, as deservedly to rank with the most celebrated hospitals in Great Britain.—The Fever Hospital, also, and the establishment for the prevention of contagious diseases, are the fruits of his exertions, although the plan which he proposed was not entirely adopted. His reputation as a medical writer has long been fully established by his Observations on the Diseases of Hot Climates, and his Treatise on Fevers, and his Collections of Papers relative to Contagion, contain a body of evidence of infinite importance to the medical inquirer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts have presented a gold medal to John Christian Curwen, esq. M. P. for his experiments in draining land, having cut upwards of six thousand yards of drain on his own farm, which completely answer the purpose intended. A gold medal has been given to the same gentleman for his plantation of more than 800,000 timber-trees.

At the general quarter sessions for Cumberland, lately held at Carlisle, it was ordered, that

that a new bridge should be built over the river Eden, between the north end of Rickerate, and at the foot of Stanwix Bank — On this occasion, a correspondent of the Carlisle Journal submits to the attention of those appointed to carry this order into execution, the following plan, proposed by a deceased friend of his. "The object of my friend (says he) was, to bend the Newcastle road a little out of its present course, so as to avoid that dangerous descent called Stanwix bank. He had observed, with the eye of an engineer, that, about the place where the horse-road to Rickerby branches out from the Newcastle road, there is a considerable *slack* in the Newcastle road. From this point, therefore (where the Newcastle road is lowest), he proposed to lead the course of that road along the side of the hill, slanting down gently till it joined the lower part of the footpath on Stanwix Bank, which footpath it was afterwards to follow to the bridge. — The new bridge was supposed to stand nearly where the bridge now stands, only its northern extremity, where it joins to Stanwix-bank, was to be removed a few yards towards the east, in order to lessen the abruptness of the turn at the corner of it. The shovelling down the earth to form this road on the side of the bank, will not be a work of great labour. The road on the top of the bank, when broken up, will supply hard materials, and, by being converted into tillage, will nearly repay the purchase-money of that part of the bank which will be cut up by the new road. By this plan, the traveller to Newcastle, instead of turning to the left at the end of the bridge, and winding up a very dangerous ascent, and, bending to the right at the top of the hill, will turn to the right immediately at the end of the bridge and then ride straight forward on a road perfectly level, gradually ascending till he joins the lower part of the Newcastle road, at the distance, perhaps, of a quarter of a mile. Should this plan be carried into effect, it might be worth while to follow it up by cutting a road across from this low point of intersection in the Newcastle road to the Longtown road, that persons travelling into Scotland might also avoid the tremendous hill in question, which winds or traverses in such a way as to intercept obstacles; and I doubt not but carriages from Rockcliff would be brought by this new and safe way in preference to the shorter, but dangerous, one now in use: a circumstance this of considerable importance, if the principal road to Glasgow and Portpatrick should ever lead that way, as it probably will. When the work has proceeded so far, the communication may be completed to Rickerate, by means of a causeway furnished with arches; if thought necessary, with an embankment to keep the floods from Rickerate."

Married.] At Arlecdon, Mr. William At-

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kinson, of Lane Foot, in Lamplugh, to Miss Ann Atkinson, of Alby.

At Orton, Westmoreland, Robert Wharton, of Langdale, esq. to Miss Gibson.

At Bassenthwaite, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Francis Chapellow, of Bolton.

At Aikton, near Wigton, Mr. John Tiffin, of Croftshall, to Miss Hodgson, of Downhall.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 46, Mr. Joseph Lewthwaite. — Aged 42, Mr. James Roome, butcher. — Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. John Young — Aged 20, Miss Margaret Sewell, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sewell, auctioneer. Aged 22, Mrs. Cannal, wife of Mr. John Cannal, saddler — Aged 30, Mr. John Nicholson, of Caldewgate. — Aged 64, Mr. Caleb Hodgson, cooper. — Aged 27, John Wilson, a private in the Royal Cumberland militia.

By a fall from his horse, Major Dent, of the Appleby volunteers.

At Greysouthen, in Brigham, very suddenly, in his 62d year, Mr. Joseph Harriman.

At Sunderland, near Cockermouth, aged 20, Miss Sarah Topping, niece of Mr. Isaac Asbridge.

At Whitehaven, aged 54, Mr. John Horsfall, corporal in the invalids, and formerly serjeant in the royal artillery. — Suddenly, without any previous complaint, Hannah, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Dixon. — In her 41st year, Mrs. Ann Dawson. — Aged 86, Mr. Benjamin Boodle. — Aged 87, Mrs. Eleanor Brough, widow. — In an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Barras — William Nicholson, esq. contractor for his Majesty's packet from Whitehaven to the Isle of Man, from the time a packet was first established (which is now thirty-six years), and postmaster more than twenty-two years; in which situation he conducted himself greatly to the satisfaction of the Postmasters General, and was greatly respected by his acquaintance. He was son of the late Mr. Timothy Nicholson, a respectable merchant of Whitehaven, cousin to General Brownrigg, and uncle to Sir John Benn Walth, Bart. M.P.

At Dion Side, in Dillington, aged 80, Mr. Peter Simon.

At Salt Pans, in Harrington, Mrs. Elizabeth Carberry.

At Tallentire, near Cockermouth, in her 77th year, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, relict of Captain Kennedy, formerly in the African trade from Whitehaven.

At Whinfield, Westmoreland, aged 72, Mr. John Milner.

At Penrith, aged 44, Mr. Fallowfield, druggist.

At Ey-mouth, John Johnston, esq. riding surveyor of the customs, aged 85.

At Kirkhead, in Loweswater, in her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Bank.

At Crag End, in Brigham, Miss Allason.

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YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

By the annual report of the directors of the York Dispensary, it appears that the number of patients admitted between March 28, 1788, and March 28, 1805, is 15,332. The statement for the last year of that period is as follows:—Patients remaining under cure at the last annual report, 122; admitted since, 839; total, 961; of whom have been discharged cured, 536; relieved, and time expired, 282; died, 36; discharged irregular, 1; remaining under cure, 97. The disbursements of last year exceeded the receipts; but the Directors of the Dispensary flatter themselves, that, when the extent of the good which is obtained at so small an expence is taken into consideration, they need not urge much to excite the further liberality of the humane and benevolent in its support. The daily application for tickets, and the unfeigned gratitude and thankfulness of the poor, are pleasing proofs of the estimation in which this charity is held by them.

The fleet which sailed for Hull, in the beginning of May, for Russia, carried out, among other things, one hundred and ten valuable horses, many of them stallions of the first breed and celebrity, selected in various parts of this country; some English cows, a few dogs, and a number of game cocks and hens.

The number of ships fitted out at Hull for the whale fisheries, during the last year, amounted to 40. These vessels took, in the whole, 397 whales, 23,659 seals, and 51 sea unicorns, which produced 10,479 butts of blubber, 4018 tons of oil, and 143 tons of fins.

At the late Pontefract Sessions, the cloth supervisors delivered to the Magistrates the following statement of the woollen manufactory of the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the 25th of March, 1804, to the 25th of March, 1805:—

BROAD-CLOTHS.

Milled this year,	9,987,255 Yards.
Last year,	8,942,798
Increase,	1,044,457

NARROW CLOTHS.

Milled this year,	5,440,179 Yards.
Last year,	5,023,996
	416,183
Total increase this year	1,460,640

This statement, in which the article of bearskins, swansdowns, toilinetts, and kerseymeres, are not included, affords a flattering proof of the prosperous state of our woollen manufactory, and must give the most lively pleasure to every friend to the commercial interests of the country.

At Ferrybridge there is a pump in one of the yards of the Angel Inn, which has been

recently discovered to pump very hot water; the longer it is pumped the hotter the water becomes. There is a pipe which conveys the water to the bottom of the pump, and which goes for about twenty yards under a dunghill of horse manure. It has no uncommon taste.

At the late half-yearly meeting of the York Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. William Hall, of Binton-upon-Ouse, for the best year old bull, 5 guineas; to Mr. William Hall, of Linton-upon-Ouse, for the second best year old bull, 3 guineas; to Mr. John Nicholson, of Gipton, for the best two years old bull, 5 guineas; to Mr. Thomas Nicholson, for the second best two years old bull, 3 guineas; to Mr. Thomas Gypson, for the best three years old or aged bull, five guineas; to Mr. William Hornsey, for the second best three years old or aged bull, 3 guineas; to Mr. George Walkington, for the best stallion for getting cart horses, 5 guineas; to Mr. John Shaw, of Malton, for the best stallion for getting coach horses, 5 guineas; to Mr. Adam Gof-ton, of Northallerton, for the best stallion for getting saddle horses or hunters, 5 guineas.

The intended improvements in the streets leading from the market in Hull to the Humber, are carrying into effect. Houses are erecting at both ends of the ground on the east side of Queen-street, through which street a common sewer is carrying. Several of the buildings on the same side of the butchery are also pulling down. The whole of the houses on that side of these streets are to be built agreeably to a specified plan and elevation, three stories in height, and, when completed, will form an elegant range of buildings. In the narrowest part, the streets will be made forty feet in width. A temporary fish-shambles is also erecting in the foreshore of the new works, nearly parallel with Mr. Gleadows' ship yard, intended for public accommodation during the interval of taking down the old one in the butchery, and the completion of another, upon an enlarged plan of convenience, near the new market or ferry boat dock.

The following method of destroying insects on wall fruit trees is recommended by a correspondent of the Hull Packet:—Take an old tin watering pan, or any similar vessel, and make a charcoal fire in it; add a tube or pipe, made of either tin, leather, or stiff paper, to the spout, which may be of any sufficient length; then strew some brimstone, tobacco dust, fine shreds of leather, &c. &c. upon the fire in the pan, and cover the top of it; having a pair of bellows ready, hold the wind flap over the tube or pipe to receive the smoke, which it will do very effectually when you use the bellows. By this means, the suffocating vapour may be directed through the bellows to any part of the tree with the greatest ease and facility, and the tree soon cleared of all vermin. This method

thod is much more effectual than the old one, where a chafing dish has been recommended for this purpose; because the latter method is more troublesome, and requires the wind to blow from a particular quarter right against the trees, which can seldom be obtained.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Sunday Schools and School of Industry at Doncaster, held on Monday the 8th May, the accounts of the charities were audited, and the balance of 207l. 14s. 6d. was paid to Thomas Rimmington, mayor, and the Rev. S. Moore, vicar, who were appointed treasurers; and, after other matters of business were adjusted, for carrying into effect the design of these useful charities, it was proposed by Mr. Moore, and seconded by G. C. Yarborough, and unanimously approved, "That Miss Bird and Miss Parker be requested to accept the thanks of the subscribers for their kind and unremitting attention to these charities, and particularly for promoting the institution of the School of Industry, and for their excellent management of it to the present time." The ladies, who, at the general meeting, were appointed patronesses of the School of Industry, being anxious that the charity should continue in the very flourishing state, which, through public bounty and private energy, it has acquired, and being anxious, moreover, that every information should be communicated which can tend to the improvement of their management, will beg leave soon to submit to the consideration of the subscribers some new regulations necessary to be connected with the original rules of the School, in order that they may be enabled to avail themselves of the joint efforts of their benevolent coadjutors, those ladies who are of the committee, and visitors, and they hope also for the co-operating assistance of such subscribers as can make it convenient to attend next meeting. There will be a repository of fancy works at the mansion house in the race week, and it is requested that those ladies whose benevolence inclines them to contribute to this charitable fund for supplying the children with a breakfast every morning, will direct their boxes to the care of Mrs. Barlow, at the School of Industry, in Doncaster.

Married.] At Bridlington, Captain Robert Nicholson, to Miss Eliza Greenaway, third daughter of the late Captain George Greenaway, ship owner.

Henry Lodge, esq. of Willow Hall, near Halifax, to Miss Elizabeth Beanland.

At York, Mr. John Ripon, writing master and accountant, to Miss Doughty.—Mr. G. M. A. Harper, mercer, of Easingwold, to Miss Hobson, daughter and sole heiress of John Hobson, esq. of Tollerton.

At Scarborough, Benjamin Milnes, esq. collector of the customs at Bridlington, to Miss Bayley.

At Newbald, Mr. William King, aged 70, to Miss Mary Wilson, aged 17.

At Wakefield, Lieutenant Foljambe, of the Wakefield volunteers, to Miss Riddale, daughter of Edward Riddale, esq.

At Keighley, Joseph Swaine, esq. of Copley Hall, near Halifax, to Miss Watson.

At Knaresborough, Mr. S. Charlesworth, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Thackrah, of Harrogate.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Jowitt, woolstapler, to Miss Mary Walker, eldest daughter of Dr. Walker.—Mr. Mitchell, printer, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the Rev. George Wilson.

At Calverley, Mr. Stead Ryecroft, of Idle, ensign in the Wharfedale volunteers, to Miss Hannah Walman, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Walman.

At Fawcett, Mr. George Hardisty, of Otley, aged 64, to Miss Sarah Iles, of Timble Great, aged 67.

Died.] At Hull, aged 67, Captain Richard Gibbon, upwards of thirty years commander of the *Unity*, and other vessels belonging to the cheesemongers company in the trade between London and Hull.—Miss Ann Woodcock, niece of Mr. James Hewetson, merchant.—In her 95th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Empson, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Empson, of Hollinthorp, near Wakefield.—Captain Card, of the ship *Kent*, of Hull.—Aged 26, Mr. R. Stephenson, clerk to Messrs. Hammond and Co. merchants.—After an hour's illness, aged 62, Mr. John Haire, tallow chandler.—Aged 38, Mr. George Hotham Motherby, son of the late Dr. Motherby, author of the *Medical Dictionary*.—Aged 50, Jeremiah Hill, esq. captain and adjutant of the Cumberland militia.

At Whitby, Mrs. Margaret Brown, wife of Mr. William Brown, many years master and afterwards owner of the ship *John and Dorothy*, of Whitby.—In her 15th year, Miss Eleanor Mewburn, second daughter of Mr. Mewburn, surgeon.

At Cawood, Mr. W. Nicholson, land steward to J. B. S. Morrit, esq. of Rokeby.

At Tadcaster, aged 79, Mrs. Iles, mother of Mr. Richard Iles.

At Stockton, aged 39, Mr. Robert Davison, captain of the ship *London* in the Stockton trade.

At Headingley, aged 80, Mrs. Bainbrigge, widow of the late Rev. Richard Bainbrigge, vicar of Harewood, and curate of Chapel Allerton.

At Bridlington, aged 24, Mr. Benjamin Nightingale.—Aged 79, Mr. John Clarkson, a respectable farmer.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Dorothy Cayley, daughter of the late and aunt to the present Sir George Cayley, Bart.—Aged 52, Mr. Eden, supervisor of excise.—Aged 68, Mrs. Ramsden, of Pontefract, relict of Mr. Thomas Ramsden.

At Leeds, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Richard Dixon, esq. of Middleham.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Kaye, widow of the late Mr.

Benjamin Kaye. — Aged 22, Mr. Thomas Binns, the last surviving son of the late Mr. John Binns, banker, and an eminent book-feller. — Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. J. Clayton, woollstpler — Aged 75, Mr. Richard Taylor, upwards of thirty years preacher in the Methodist connection. — Mr. Timothy Gothard, formerly partner in the house of Salt and Gothard, but who had retired from business some years — Mr. Pearson, roper — Mr. Leonard Parkinson, shoemaker. — Mr. George Burnand, coachmaker — Mr. Stancliffe, of the Nag's Head Inn.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright — Mrs. Dakeford, wife of Mr. John Drakeford. — Miss Ann Hall, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hall. — Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. William Wilkinson, trainer to S. Sitwell, esq. — In her 19th year, Miss Mary Bishop, daughter of the late Mr. John Bishop, merchant.

At Baxtry, Mrs. Thistlewood, wife of Arthur Thistlewood, esq. formerly of Lincoln.

At York, Mrs. Oram, wife of Mr. Oram, attorney at law. — In her 22d year, Miss Kemp. — Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. John Cartwright, of the Robin Hood Inn. — Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late William Thompson, esq. — Mr. Skipper, solicitor; a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, and highly valued for his professional abilities.

At Wentworth House, aged 84, Benjamin Hall, esq. thirty-three years in the families of the late Marquis of Rockingham and Earl Fitzwilliam.

At Thorne's House, near Wakefield, in his 50th year, James Mines, esq. M. P. for Blethney.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Thomas Cooper, of the Bull's Head Inn — Mr. Joseph Garnett, of the Cross Keys Inn.

At Horton, near Bradford, C. S. B. Sharpe, esq.

At Guisborough, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Leigh Williamson, A. M. rector of Kildale, and one of the justices of the peace for the north riding.

At Doncaster, aged 57, Mr. William Chambers, sen. shoemaker — Aged 18, Miss Eliza Elton, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Elton, brazier.

At Halifax, Mr. Hunsley, supervisor of excise.

At Whitwell, near Malton, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. John Taylor; whose integrity and general good conduct, whilst an apprentice, obtained his admission as a partner in the house now under the firm of Smith, Estob, and Taylor, of Stockton, where, by a continuance of that behaviour, and his amiable manners, he lived deservedly esteemed, as he has died sincerely lamented.

At Whitby, aged 31, Mr. Richard Crosby, jun. butcher.

At the Foundry, near Wakefield, aged 65,

Mr. John Banks, the celebrated lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy, and author of the Treatises on Mills, and on the Power of Machines, two useful works, which have been well received by the public. In character and disposition he was truly amiable, and highly beloved by all his acquaintance; and, though a profound philosopher and mathematician, he was a sincere believer in Christianity, from a thorough conviction of its truth.

At Staiths, near Whitby, Signor Rossignol, who, about twenty-five years since, appeared in London, at the celebrated Bresslaw's, in Cockspur-street, opposite the Haymarket, London. His exhibition consisted of tutored birds. A number of little birds, to the amount, we believe, of twelve or fourteen, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table in the presence of the spectators, and there they formed themselves into ranks, like a company of soldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing some resemblance to grenadiers caps, were put on their heads, and diminutive imitations of muskets, made of wood, secured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they marched to and fro several times, when a single bird was brought forward, supposed to be a deserter, and set between six of the musqueteers, three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table, on the middle of which, a small brass cannon, charged with a little gunpowder, had been previously placed, and the deserter was situated in the front of the cannon. His guards then divided, three retiring on one side, and three on the other, and he was left standing by himself. Another bird was immediately produced, and a lighted match being put into one of his claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and, applying the match to the priming, discharged the piece without the least appearance of fear or agitation. The moment the explosion took place, the deserter fell down, and lay apparently motionless, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he rose again. The cages being brought, the feathered soldiers were stripped of their ornaments, and returned into them in perfect order. After he had quitted Bresslaw, his next performance consisted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of singing birds. Upon this occasion he assumed the name of Rossignol (Nightingale), and appeared on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre, where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a concerto on a fiddle without strings, that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and represented the bowing by drawing a small truncheon backwards and forwards over a stringless violin. His performance was received with great applause; and the success he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him. It was, however, discovered, that the sounds were produced

duced by an instrument, contrived for the purpose, concealed in the mouth; and then the trick lost all its reputation. During his last illness, he often deplored, in the most affecting manner, his neglect of frugality in his younger years. He has left a widow at Staiths in a state of extreme indigence.

At his native seat, near Boroughbridge, in the 74th year of his age, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary Christian fortitude, and which terminated suddenly, as he was cheerfully conversing at table with his friends, the Rev. James Wilkinson, vicar of Sheffield, prebendary of Ripon, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the west and north ridings of the county of York. He was the fourth and last surviving of seven sons of Andrew Wilkinson, of Boroughbridge, esq. M. P. and of Barbara, eldest daughter of William Jessop, of Broomhall, esq. M. P. and also one of his Majesty's Judges of Chester, by the Hon. Mary Jessop, eldest daughter and heiress of James Darcy, of Seabury, in the county of York, esq. afterwards created Baron Darcy, of Navan, in the kingdom of Ireland, which title, being limited to the male heirs of the said Mary, became extinct by the death, without issue, of James Lord Darcy, her only son, and the maternal uncle of Mr. Wilkinson. After receiving the advantage of a most excellent classical education under Mr. Clark, of Beverly school, he removed to Clare hall, in Cambridge, and was admitted to the degree of A. B. in the year 1752, and proceeded A. M. in 1754. He never married. The vicarage of Sheffield, which was alternately in the gift of Mr. Wilkinson's father, and of the Gells, of Hopton, by right of the marriage of John Gell (grandfather of the present Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq.), with Isabella, another of the Judge's daughters, and which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Dossie, in December 1753, was reserved for Mr. Wilkinson till he was of sufficient age to take it, in August 1754. To attempt to give merely a sketch or outline of so great a character as the late Mr. Wilkinson, might, to those who were best acquainted with him, appear an act of great temerity and presumption. The common language used by relatives or others, to convey their ideas to the world, of the virtues or excellencies of their deceased friends, would certainly, on this melancholy occasion, be every way inadequate to the purpose. The pencil of a superior master would be required to give even an imperfect delineation of such transcendent merit as attached to him, who might justly be called the father of the town of Sheffield and its neighbourhood; whose every hour almost, for half a century past, has been anxiously employed, with a solicitude and ability almost unparalleled, to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of every being within the sphere of his action. Whether we regard him as a

divine, labouring by his example, as well as precept, to inculcate the grand and sacred truth of revealed religion, which involves and implicates every consideration on which our future happiness depends; or, as a Magistrate, executing those laws of his country, which were framed by the legislature for the protection of every thing valuable in society, with a most patient attention to every minute particular, from every person, but most particularly from the poor, the ignorant, and unprotected, to enable him to administer justice with the most scrupulous impartiality, but, at the same time, to blend it with mercy, whenever it was in his power:—Whether we consider him as a friend, ever ready with his purse, as well as with his advice or interest, to do any good or generous act; or as a great public character, commanding respect by a dignity in person and manners rarely to be met with, who was deservedly looked up to and consulted upon every occasion, whether for the relief of the poor, the defence of his country, the protection of every useful institution, the encouragement of merit in any situation, or of any plan calculated in any way to improve or benefit society in general, but more particularly the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield:—Whether we contemplate him in any or all of the above points of view, there will be abundant reason to admire the excellence of his understanding, the integrity of his conduct, and the zeal which he displayed in accomplishing all his purposes. After having said thus much, it may appear needless to add, how greatly the world will deplore the loss of a man, who was certainly one of the brightest ornaments of human nature. To shew the deep sense of the obligations the inhabitants of so respectable and populous a town as Sheffield thought themselves under to so good a man and upright a magistrate, the Master of the Cutlers' Company, in compliance with the general wish, issued the following advertisement:

PUBLIC MOURNING

FOR THE LATE MR. WILKINSON.

“It having been suggested to me by a number of very respectable characters, that there would be great propriety in the inhabitants of the town and immediate neighbourhood of Sheffield appearing in mourning, on one Sunday, after the interment of their late most revered and respected Vicar and Magistrate, the Rev. James Wilkinson, to testify their deep sorrow for the loss of so truly good and valuable a member of the community,—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it is most respectfully requested, that all those to whom it may be convenient, would

would appear in mourning as aforesaid, on Sunday the 3d of February next.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
Master Cutler.

January 23, 1805.

LANCASHIRE.

The gentlemen who went as delegates from Liverpool, have prevailed on the Lords of the Treasury to put that town on the same footing as the port of London, in regard to the warehousing system, without requiring new docks or warehouses to be constructed for that purpose. Thirty-four warehouses, which had been tendered, will be immediately licensed.

A goose, belonging to Mr. J. Lishman, of Slurdys, near Cartmel, this season produced a gosling having four wings and four legs, and otherwise perfect.

A correspondent of the Lancaster Gazette, who resides near the coast, says, that, since the increase of the duty on salt, he has tried the effect of boiling potatoes and greens in salt water, which he has found to improve their flavour, while the colour of the latter is preserved. He therefore recommends the practice to the poor resident near the sea, as a means of releasing them in part from the late heavy tax on an article in such general use.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. P. A. Twill, to Miss Broomfield, daughter of Mr. Charles Broomfield.—Mr. Nichols, to Miss Vickers.—Mr. William Swettenham, to Miss E. Kirkham.—Mr. Joseph Abbott, to Miss Harrison, only daughter of the late Mr. James Harrison.—Mr. David Crichton, surgeon, to Miss Ann Spencer.—John Croston, esq. of Lydiate, to Mrs. Smale, widow of the late John Smale, esq. of Solihull, Warwickshire.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Towers, of Blackburn, to Miss Robinson.

At Cludwall, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Repton, Derbyshire, to Miss Warren, of Wavertree.

At Walton, Mr. Thomas Lyon, of West Derby, to Miss Eaton, daughter of Mr. Isaac Eaton.

At Manchester, Mr. William Rooth, merchant, to Miss Mary Pilling.—Mr. James Batterby, to Miss Maria Derbyshire.—Mr. Skeane, of the Star Inn, to Miss Grimes.—Mr. Hugh Smith, to Miss Jane Parkes.

At Rochdale, Robert Peel, esq. eldest son of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick, to Miss Elizabeth Entwistle, daughter of John Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes.

Mr. William Beever, jun. of Manchester, to Miss Clegg, daughter of James Clegg, esq. of Bent.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Isaac Follet, nephew to Dr. Lyon.—Mr. Matthew Taylor, attorney at law.—On his passage from Africa to the West Indies, Captain William Askew, of the Bacchus, of this port.—Mrs. Eliza-

beth Chapman.—Mrs. Tatlock, mother of the Rev. Johnson Tatlock.—Aged 46, Mr. John Cragg.—Aged 35, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Robert Phillips, accountant.—Mr. Matthew Robinson, of the Bootle Coffee-house.—Aged 81, Mr. William Leece.—Mrs. Lythgoe, wife of Mr. Nathan Lythgoe.—Aged 65, the Rev. J. Bragg, minister of St. Mary's church.—Mrs. Cowden, wife of Mr. Thomas Cowden, painter.—Mr. Robert Fairclough, corn merchant.

At Birch Hall, near Bolton, Mrs. Ralbotham, relict of the late Dornier Ralbotham, esq.

At Lancaster, aged 73, Mr. Matthew Wilson, well known by gentlemen of the turf, having formerly ridden for the late Marquis of Rockingham, Dr. Bracken, and others.

At Flookburgh, near Cartmel, Mr. Robert Webster, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Everton, in her 18th year, Miss Sarah Pool, daughter of Mr. Joseph Pool.

At Kettering, Mr. John Keep, jun. His premature death was occasioned by his lifting from the ground, and carrying to a certain distance, for a trifling wager, a sack of turnip seed weighing 3 cwt.

At Woodhill, near Bury, aged 21, Mr. William Topping, nephew to Counsellor Topping.

At Bolton, Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Manchester.

At Trawden-hall, near Coln, Sarah, widow of James Foulds, esq. by whom she had two children, Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died unmarried, and Mary, also unmarried, survives sole heir. Mrs. Foulds was daughter and coheir of — Coates, esq. of Kildwick, co. York. She was a lady of extraordinary piety, patience, and resignation; a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a prudent widow, a fond and affectionate mother, a warm friend, and of great benevolence to her tenants and the poor. Possessed of a wonderful flow of spirits, her hilarity forsook her not to the last; when she expired, much regretted by all who knew her, aged 83.

At Ulverston, aged 30, Mr. William Braithwaite, a serjeant in the volunteer infantry of that place.

At Manchester, Mrs. Henry, wife of Mr. Henry, apothecary.—Mrs. Houldsworth, wife of Mr. Houldsworth, of Gonalstone, Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. Mr. Bewley, of Raughton, near Carlisle.—Mrs. Jane Casey, widow. Her loss will be much regretted by the poor, who often experienced her liberality.—Aged 68, Mr. Adam Hall.—Mr. John Horridge.

Mr. Robert Booth, corn-merchant, of Withy Grove. He was found drowned in the canal near Bank Top. From an investigation of all the circumstances, it appeared, that his death must have been occasioned by his accidentally slipping into the canal, whither he had gone to inquire after some goods.

At Slaidburn, in her 50th year, Mrs. Townson,

Townson, wife of Mr. Townson, of the Dog Inn.

Mr. D. Effott, steward to William Egerton, esq. of Withinshaw. He was found drowned in the canal near Throstle Nest Bridge. He was returning home, and, it is supposed, his horse must have started and thrown him over the battlement of the bridge, as his head was severely wounded.

CHESHIRE.

At Northwich, in this county, a whimsical privilege is ascribed by the charter of that church to the senior scholar of the grammar-school, namely, that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or, in lieu thereof, the bride's garters.

Married.] At Backford, Thomas Tarleton, jun. esq. eldest son of Thomas Tarleton, esq. of Bolesworth Castle, to Miss Egerton, daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park.

At Bunbury, John Jasper Garnett, esq. of Nantwich, to Miss Craven, eldest daughter of the late Richard Craven, esq. of Stoke Hall.

At Prestbury, Mr. William Lowe, chymist, to Miss Mary Orme; and Mr. Glover, to Miss Andern, all of Macclesfield.

At Knutsford, Mr. S. C. Holland, merchant, of Trieste, to Miss Willetts.

At Muxton, Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. of Sydney, Hampshire, to Miss Harriet Crewe, second daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton.

Mr. James Cope, mercer, of Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire, to Miss Sutters, daughter of Thomas Sutters, gent. of Spurstow Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Shepherd, grocer.—Miss Evans, sister to Mr. Evans, druggist.—Mr. Charles Croughton Dutton, liquor merchant.—Mr. Griffith, breeches maker.—Aged 25, Captain S. C. Lea, of the 34th foot, and brigade major in this district. He shot himself through the head after he had just received some letters from London.

At Nantwich, Mr. Turner, surgeon.

At Great Boughton, near Chester, Mrs. Clegg, wife of Mr. Abraham Clegg.

At Runcorn, Mr. Samuel Wylde, of the Bowling Green Inn, formerly agent to the late Duke of Bridgewater.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

There is now working at Bingham, in this county, an old windmill, that by the application of some very simple machinery, works day and night in all weathers. "I happened to ride by it (says a traveller) on a very gusty day, and, to my great surprise, saw the sails contract as the wind increased, and that without any apparent interference of the miller. While I was admiring the novelty of the thing, the wind abated, and the sail increased its surface in proportion. This increase and diminution of sail is made parallel to the whip from top to bottom, and

from the quantity and kind of machinery made use of to produce the effect, I cannot suppose the expence to be more than the advantage of working in all weathers will soon repay. Two cast iron wheels on the shaft head, which act alternately on four rollers before the stocks, to draw off and on; four behind, to draw on the cloth, constituted the whole of the contrivance; and these are put in action by the miller, or regulated by centrifugal balls, with as much certainty as any other operation in machinery."

Married.] Mr. Wooldone Marshall, of Heanor, to Miss Sarah Walker, of Gresley.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Joseph Whitchurch, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Whitchurch, daughter of Mr. Whitchurch, surgeon.

At Lenton, Mr. Brothwell, hatter and hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Hopkins.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. Stanley, grocer.—Mr. John Johnson, nearly twenty years sexton of St. Mary's.—Aged 80, Mrs. Christiana Daykin, a maiden lady, sister of Mr. Daykin, gunsmith.—Mrs. Hogg, wife of Mr. Hogg, carrier.—Mr. Gilbert Mayne.—Mr. George Bonnington, of the Eight Bells public-house.—Mr. James Lavender, surgeon.—Mr. Cross, of the White Swan public-house.—Aged 34, Mr. James Smith, painter.—Aged 67, Mr. Hodgskin, breeches-maker.

At Newark, Miss Arabella Rouse, daughter of Mr. Gervas Rouse.—Mr. Calcraft, wharfinger.

At Bingham, aged 67, Mr. Strong, a very ingenious and useful man, who had been for nearly thirty years high constable of the north division of the hundred of Bingham. During that period, no man ever acquitted himself more to the satisfaction of his employers, and of the petty constables over whom he presided, than Mr. Strong.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Reid, to Miss Hayes.—Mr. Graystock, officer of excise, of Uffington, to Miss Dalton.

At Cockerington, near Louth, Mr. William Thorp, of Grimoldby, to Mrs. Pawson.

At Grantham, Mr. William Houghton, late of the George Inn, to Mrs. Scott.—Mr. John Hemingway, mercer and draper, to Mrs. Nevitt.

At Easton, Mr. George Oliver, usher of the free grammar-school, to Miss Mary Ann Beverley.

Mr. Joseph Clayworth, of Candlesby, maltster, to Miss Boyes, daughter of Mr. Arthur Boyes, of Welton in the Marsh.

At Sapperton, Mr. Richard Doughty, of Grantham, to Miss Beazley.

At Kirton, in Lindsey, William Fairweather, esq. to Miss Hacks.

At Olbournby, near Falkingham, Mr. Robert Speed, aged 25, to Mrs. Barber, of the Horse and Jockey, aged 65.

At Gainsborough, Captain Pearson, of Thorne, Yorkshire, to Miss Wharam, daughter of Mr. James Wharam, rope-maker.

Died.] At Irnham, Mr. Wright, farmer.

At Somerby, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, late of Cold Harbour inn, near Grant-ham.

At Kirmington, aged 43, Mrs. Frankish, wife of Mr. Frankish, farmer.

At Market Deeping, very suddenly, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Holland, tailor. She had been for some time in a desponding way.

At Edithweston, Mrs. Wibrah Cooke, a maiden lady, aged 87.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, aged 92, Mr. Raby.

At Gainsborough, suddenly, aged 53, Mr. William Sutton, lately a publican there.—Aged 70, Mrs. Hannah Carnell, a maiden lady.

At Welbourn, aged 93, Mrs. Herring.

At Burgh, in the Marsh, aged 33, Mr. Moses Richardson.

At Welton in the Marsh, Mrs. Elizabeth Maulkinson.

At Horncastle, Mr. Watson, master of the Saracen's Head inn, and a member of the Horncastle volunteer infantry.

At Spalding, Lieutenant Parkin Harle, of the Royal North Lincoln regiment. The excellence of his character renders his death deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

At Cowbit, aged 33, Mrs. Catharine Burwell, wife, of Mr. John Burwell, farmer, and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Mills, of that place.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 74, Mr. Timothy Caldwell, agent to the Chesterfield Canal Company; which situation he had held upwards of twenty-eight years.

Mr. John Wright, of Worktop. He was returning home from a visit to a friend in the neighbourhood of that place, when, by some unknown accident, he was thrown from his horse, and one of his feet remaining entangled in the stirrup, in that perilous situation he was dragged at full speed the distance of a mile before his release could be effected. He was conveyed speechless to the nearest house, where, in consequence of the bruises he had received, he expired the following morning.

At Claythorpe, near Louth, Mr. William Holland, sen. a respectable farmer and grazier. He was carrying a loaded gun to some of his servants, and being very infirm, it is supposed that he was resting himself on the muzzle, and that by some accident the gun went off. The contents were lodged in his body, and he was found quite dead.

At Grantham, aged 91, the Rev. R. Palmer, D. D. rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, Cannon-street, and Scott Willoughby, near Grantham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Kewney, of Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stanley, rector of Hareston.

At Great Wigston, Mr. Henry Johnson, to Miss Sarah Goodwin, relict of Mr. Goodwin, florist.

At Leicester, Mr. John Lomas, wool-stapler, to Miss Linney, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. William Hurst, hosier, to Miss Stephenson.

Mr. Edward Cole Galloway, to Miss Burnaby, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burnaby, of Wanlip.

At Hathern, Mr. William Bryans, jun. of Sixhills, to Miss Goodwin.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Mann, hosier, to Miss Gadsby.

Died.] At Shearsby, Mr. Reeve.

At Clifton, Mrs. Meynell, wife of Godfrey Meynell, esq. eldest son of Hugo Meynell, esq.

At Knight Thorpe, near Loughborough, Mr. Mills.

At Leicester, Mr. Mitchell, sen.—Aged 81, Mrs. Forrester, wife of Mr. Alexander Forrester, brewer.—Mr. Pick.—At his son's house, aged 73, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. William Simpson.

Near London, Miss Emma Dicey, daughter of Thomas Dicey, esq. of Claybrook Hall.

Aged 76, the Rev. Isaac Whaley, upwards of forty years rector of Witherley, and formerly of Emanuel College, B. A. 1752.

In the East Indies, aged 21, Lieutenant Benjamin Burgefs, of the 4th regiment of Bengal native infantry, eldest son of Mr. Francis Burgefs, of Leicester. He fell at the battle of Deeg, in the engagement with the main army of Holkar. This promising young officer had seen much service, and was severely wounded at the storming of the fort of Ally Ghur, on the 3d of November, 1803. He was greatly esteemed in the army, and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Croxall, the Rev. E. P. Waters, of Edial Hall, near Lichfield, to Miss Elliot.

At Leek, Mr. M. Peake, of the Lambescote, near Stafford, to Miss Hordern.

At Ellenhall, Mr. Goodwin, of Manchester, to Miss Whittingham, of Ranton Abbey.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Cooper, grocer, of Henley in Arden, to Miss Gibbs.—Mr. Allen, silversmith, to Miss Ann Stone.—Mr. R. Andrews, of Tettenhall, to Miss Ward, milliner.—Mr. James Blount, to Miss Ann Jones, both of Bilston.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs. Wilson, widow of John Wilson, esq. a lady highly esteemed, and endeared to the poor by her many known and secret charities. She has left

left very considerable sums, in charitable donations, to the School of Industry at Tamworth, the Stafford Infirmary, the Philanthropic Society, and several other institutions.

Aged 33, Mrs. Kinnerley, of Hilderstone.

Aged 26, Mr. Wm. Pickard, of Comberford, near Tamworth.

At Burton-on-Trent, D. Dalrymple, esq. banker.

At Stafford, aged 66, Archibald Campbell, esq. M. D.

At Betley, aged 84, Mrs. Poole

At Welton, aged 87, Mrs. Webb.—Mr. W. Wood, many years an ingenious modeller at the Etruria manufactory in this county.

At Tunstall, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mr. Wm. Adams, eldest son of the late Mr. W. Adams, of that place.

Aged 75, Mr. Benjamin Wood, of Birchwood Park.

The Rev. Richard Watkins, of Clifton Campville Hall, near Tamworth.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A new well has been opened at Leamington Priors, for the accommodation of the public, and is equal, in every respect, to the old Spa. The spring is so rapid that it raised a head of near ten feet in less than ten hours. The inhabitants of that place recently witnessed a striking instance of the efficacy of the waters. A cottage which a few years ago sold for about 30l. was knocked down at 330 guineas. Great improvements are making there under the auspices of the Earl of Aylesford. A grand pump-room is to be erected, and other buildings on a large scale are in agitation, which will soon render this place a formidable rival to Cheltenham.

Married.] At Edgbaston, Mr. Edward Rogers, of Birmingham, to Miss Elizabeth Coates, of Kidderminster.

At Coventry, Mr. John Herbert, silkman, to Mrs. Cleever.—Mr. Wm. Brookes, aged 64, to Mrs. Alice Summers, aged 73.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Osborn, of Bar, to Miss Elizabeth Dods.—Mr. Wm. Dyer, to Mrs. E. Weston.—Mr. Josiah Smallwood, to Miss Ann Smith.—Mr. John Culscope Bond, merchant, to Miss Anne Phippton.—Mr. James Green, engineer and surveyor, of Dymchurch, Kent, to Miss Dand.

Died.] In London, aged 27, Mr. John Hunt, merchant, of Birmingham, the youngest son of the late Harry Hunt, esq. of Lady-wood.

At Deritend, Mr. Rann, file-cutter. He went to bed apparently in good health, but had not lain an hour when he expired.

At Birmingham, at the house of Mr. John Forbes, Miss D. Lowe, sister to Mrs. Forbes.—Aged 68, Mr. Richard Hooper.—Miss Mary Matthews.—Mr. Thomas Smallpiece, of Kidderminster.—Mr. George Stubbs, dra-

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per.—Mr. Thomas Standley.—Mrs. Sarah Postans, victualler.—Mrs. Sarah Webb, wife of Mr. J. Webb, cooper.—Aged 32, Mr. J. M. Jabel.—Mr. William Wallis Mason, merchant.—Aged 24, Miss Frances Blyth, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Blyth, woollen-draper.—Aged 23, Mr. C. T. Wrightson, late surgeon on board the Royal George East Indiaman, one of the three ships which so nobly repelled the Squadron under Lincoln.—Aged 34, Mrs. F. Shotton, jun. of Wheaton Aston.—Aged 75, Mrs. Ann Roberts.—Mr. Derington, an eminent surgeon.

At Coventry, Mr. Street.

At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 23, Miss Margaret Webb, second daughter of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Sherbourn, near Warwick.

At Stockton, the Rev. William Hodgson.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Committee appointed to conduct the business of the Shrewsbury General Provident Society are actively employed in making known the state of the institution among the inhabitants at large. As the object of this Society is in the highest degree important to all ranks of people, it is hoped that it will not fail for want of due encouragement; but that a spirited and well-directed effort will be made, to induce the labouring poor to contribute to the supply of their own necessities, in sickness and old age, without having recourse to the scanty and degrading assistance of a parish workhouse. It appears from the Report which the Committee have circulated, that there were, during the last year, forty-eight honorary members, and thirty-nine receiving members; that the Society received a donation from the subscribers to the fund for importing corn during the scarcity in 1801-2, of 300l. in three per cent. consols, and also 13l. 14s. 2d. in cash; that they have since purchased 200l. more in the same stock; and that, after sundry payments to the amount of 56l. 14s. 6d. the present fund of the institution consists of 500l. in the 3 per cent. consols, besides 6l. 16s. 4d. in cash.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Bather, vicar of Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, to Miss Emma Hallifax, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Hallifax, vicar of Standish, Gloucestershire.

At Shrewsbury, Jonathan Thomas Evans, esq. of Bowes, Essex, to Miss Prichard, daughter of Mrs. Prichard, of Dogpole.—Mr. Thomas Beacall, currier, to Miss Home, of Bagley Bridge.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. James Hiles, to Miss Sarah Tipton, both of Shrewsbury.

At High Ercall, Mr. W. Nightingale, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Anne Harding.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Rogers, glover, to Miss Anne Rogers, of the Feathers inn.

J. Carruthers, esq. of Hales Owen, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the late Ferdinando Smith, esq. of the Grange.

3 X

At

At Battlefield, Mr. Leigh, of Hordley, to Miss Mary Moreton, of Allbright Hussy.

Died.] At Oswestry, Mr. Owen Jones, a partner in the house of Davies, Jones, and Co. of Liverpool, and formerly a factor in the Windward Islands.—By a fall from a scaffold, Mr. Charles Griffiths, builder, second serjeant in the Hon. T. Kenyon's company of Shropshire volunteers.—Mr. Richard Taylor, cabinetmaker.

At Whitchurch, aged 80, Mrs. Hannah Davies.—Aged 84, Mrs. Darlington, relict of Benjamin Darlington, esq.—Mr. Joseph Williamson, carpenter.

At Drayton, Mr. Benjamin Armstrong, grocer and druggist.

At Ludlow, Mr. Morgan, of the Bull inn.—Charles Johnstone, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Hotchkiss, printer.—Mr. Thomas Davies, eldest son of Mr. Davies, maltster.—Aged 77, Mrs. Loxdale, relict of the late Thomas Loxdale, esq.—Aged 66, Mrs. Beck, relict of Mr. Peter Beck.

At Betchcote, Mr. William Glover, a respectable farmer.

At the New Mills, near Market Drayton, Mr. Brayne.

At Hope Powdler, aged 91, Mr. John Croxton. During the course of his long life, he had not resided at any other place more than one week at a time, and had been parish clerk there upwards of sixty years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kempsey, near Worcester, John Hammond, esq. of Napleton, to Miss Smith, of Great Witley.

Died.] At Rock Parsonage, the Rev. Richard Watkins, rector of Rock, and lord of the manors of Clifton Campville and Haunton, in Staffordshire, and Hoon, in Derbyshire. He is succeeded in those estates by his only son Charles Severne Watkins, esq. lieutenant in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.

At Brackencott, near Kidderminster, aged 84, Richard Colley, Esq. He was a man most zealously attached to the established church, and a loyal and firm supporter of the king and constitution. In private life he was a most affectionate husband and father, and a kind and indulgent master. Among his friends he was hospitable and cheerful, and for his benevolence to his inferiors and the poor his name will long be remembered by them with gratitude.

At Worcester, Mrs. Young, widow of the late Edward Young, esq. of Perihore.—At his brother's house, Capt. Joseph Dillon, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, on the Madras establishment. Being a freemason, the members of the lodge attended his remains to the grave in grand procession, accompanied by the band of the Worcester volunteers.—Mr. George Sterry, jun. wool-

stapler.—Aged 53, Mr. Stephen West, attorney at law, and one of the coroners for the city.—Mrs. E. Kings.—Mrs. Griffiths, widow of the late Mr. Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses, in the Shambles.—Aged 56, Mr. Court, of Doddenham-hall.—Mrs. Winnall, wife of Mr. J. Winnall, of Astley.—Mr. Edward Hill, of Kempsey.—Mrs. Thackwell, wife of W. Thackwell, esq. of Berrow.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Evans, timber surveyor, of Leominster, to Miss Ann Plevy, daughter of Mr. Plevy, of Westhope.

Richard Hill, esq. of Walton Hall, to Miss Anne Stone, of Langley Hall, near Birmingham.

At Woolhope, near Hereford, Mr. P. Taylor, to Miss Matthews.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Benjamin Winston, son of Mr. Winston, mercer.—Mr. Powell, of Eign Gate.

At Brampton Bryan, aged 74, Mrs. Morgan.

At Holmer, near Hereford, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. Webb.

At Glasbury, aged 58, Richard Hughes, esq. In the early part of his life he practised medicine and surgery as his profession, but had for several years retired from business. By his death his poor neighbours have lost a most valuable friend, who was always ready to render them his professional, and every other assistance in his power, whenever he was called upon.

At the Court House, near Kingston, Mr. Stephens, surgeon, of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. William Read, of Gloucester, to Miss Ann Walbank.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. William Collett, of Standish, cheesefactor, to Miss Margaret Brooke, second daughter of Mr. Brooke, of Minchinhampton.

At Chepstow, Mr. George Chapman, of Littlehampton, merchant, to Miss Susan Morgan, of Chepstow.

Died.] At Charley Wood, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Smith, of Barnwood, near Gloucester, relict of J. Smith, esq. late of Cirencester.

At Dursley, aged 89, Mrs. Davis, relict of William Davis, esq. of Rolles Court.

At Chepstow, Selwyn James, esq.

At Gloucester, aged 17, Miss Griffith, daughter of William Griffith, esq.—Aged 75, Mrs. Matthews, relict of Mr. John Matthews, formerly of Bullingham, near Hereford.—Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Palmer, M. A. late rector of St. Michael's, in this city, and vicar of Broadway, Worcestershire.

The Rev. William Cole, rector of Long Marston.

At Broad Oak, in the parish of Westbury-upon-Severn, Mrs. Cadle.

At

At Quedgley, aged 74, Mrs. Bevan, relict of Mr. Edward Bevan, and daughter of the Rev. John Jeffris, formerly of Castlemorton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The university of Oxford is at present employed in improving the condition of its public library. The Bodleian, which has heretofore had only two, will now have three librarians, besides two assistants. The restriction from marriage is to be taken off, and the salaries attached to the different offices will be, in some degree, proportioned to their duties.

Married.] At Bladon, Mr. Wells, of Ascott, to Miss Bartholomew, of Woodstock.

At Bicester, Mr. John Brinkler, to Mrs. Stevens.

At Oxford, Mr. William Travers, of Weymouth, to Miss Harriet Rogers, youngest daughter of Mr. Frederick Rogers.—Mr. William Rufs, cornfactor, to Miss Mary Virtue, youngest daughter of Mr. Virtue.

John Hammond, esq. of Napleton, to Miss Smith, of Great Witney.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 54, Mrs. Hannah James, wife of Mr. Robert James, cook of Queen's College.—Aged 48, Mr. Edward Potts.—Mrs. Goodwin, who for many years kept the coffee-house in Holywell.—Aged 60, Mrs. Susannah Coburn, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Coburn, formerly master of Staple Hall inn, Witney.—Mrs. Church.

At Bampton, aged 66, Mrs. Anne Simmons, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Simmons.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Since the opening of the tunnel at Blifworth, several boats have passed between Coventry and Paddington in sixty-three hours, being a distance of more than one hundred and forty miles, though they have to go through two long tunnels and about one hundred locks; but by an improvement which is taking place in the embankment at Wolverton, eight of those locks will be avoided. The voyage from Manchester to London may be performed in seven days, and from Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax in fourteen; considerably more than 300 miles, and incommoded by a very great number of locks. This last long voyage, it may be expected, will be shortened by two or three days, when vessels better adapted for expedition become more used on some of the northern canals.

An engine capable of returning thirty locks full of water per day into the summit level of the Grand Junction Canal, in the parish of Braunston, near Daventry, after it has passed six locks, into or level with the Oxford canal, is now erecting there, and it is expected to be finished and in use early in June. A large additional stream is also being secured, and other improvements are in contemplation. These, with the very considerable increase the reservoirs have received

from the late copious rains, will entirely remove any doubt of a deficiency of water on that summit during the ensuing summer.

At the annual meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, held on the 17th of April, the following premiums were offered for the ensuing year:—For the best two-shear ram five guineas; for the best shearing ram five guineas; for the best theave, to have been raised upon vegetable food only, two guineas; for the best two-year-old draught stallion, to be shewn at least three times in Peterborough market this season, seven guineas; for the best stallion for hunters, five guineas; for the best stallion for cart horses, five guineas; for the best bull, not more than two years old, seven guineas; for the best boar, not more than twelve months old, two guineas; to the labourer in husbandry, who has brought up the most numerous family without parochial assistance, three guineas; to the labourer in husbandry, who has worked for one master, or on one farm, the longest time, two guineas; to the male servant, who has lived the longest time with any one master or mistress in husbandry, two guineas; to the female servant, who has lived the longest time with any one master or mistress in husbandry, two guineas; to the person who shall hollow-drain with stone the greatest number of acres, previous to the next Easter meeting, ten guineas; to the person who shall hollow-drain with brushwood the greatest number of acres, five guineas; no claim to be made for less than twenty acres; for the best fat two-shear wether sheep, three guineas; for the best fat shearing ditto, three guineas.

Married.] Major Boycott, of the 16th light dragoons, to Miss Smyth of Northampton.—Mr. John Leek, agent to the Grand Junction Canal Company, to Miss Lovell, daughter of Mr. G. Lovell, of Weedon, Beck.

At Brackley, Thomas Arnold, esq. to Miss Luthbury.

Died.] At Loddington, of an apoplectic stroke, aged 67, the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. rector of Chelsea, Middlesex, nearly forty-two years vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul and Salisbury. He was son to the Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly rector of Orlingbury, in this county.

The Rev. William Terray, D D. rector of Wootton, near Northampton.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mrs. Lumby.

At Staverton, Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. Joseph Freeman.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] Mr. T. G. Cockett, of Roydon, to Miss Perry.

Mr. J. Watson, of Cambridge, to Miss Sparks, of Roydon.

Mr. W. Anderson, of Cambridge, to Miss Whittrell, daughter of Thomas Whittrell, esq. of Newnham.

Died.] Aged 20, the Rev. Henry Moon, vicar of Chippenham.

At Kirtling, Mr. Pettit, farmer.

At Walpole, near Wisbech, Mr. Robert Collins, late of Denver.

At Stoke-ferry, Mr. Henry Linhook Helsham.

At Fordham, near Downham-market, Mr. Anthony Canham, senior.

At Waterbeach, aged 89, Mr. Edward Mason, an opulent farmer.

At Wilburton, aged 69, Mr. John Crow.

At Harlton, in her 96th year Mrs. Prior.

At Cambridge, aged 75, Mr. John Burrell, linen-draper—In her 41st year, Mrs. Frances Norman, wife of Mr. Stephen Norman, supervisor of excise.

At Ely, Mr. John Edwards many years master of the Wrestlers-inn, and father to Mr. Thomas Edwards, hatter.—Mrs. Genn, wife of Mr. Robert Genn, of the Lamb-inn.

NORFOLK.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Friendly Society of Norwich, for the benefit of poor women in times of sickness and old age, a general abstract of the accounts from the institution of the society, May 1, 1802, to April 30, 1805, was laid before them. From this it appeared that the benefactions and subscriptions during that period amounted to 89l. 8s. 8d. which sum, with the exception of a balance of 42l. 8s. 11d. had been expended in the purchase of 1000l. three per cent consols, in distributions among recommended members, and in forwarding the purposes of the institution. It appeared from the steward's books, that out of 180l. 8s. paid by them to the recommended members, no less a portion than 81. 5s. was given to one hundred women during their confinement in child bed; 5l. 10s. to three women who had been deprived of their husbands by death, and left with children under the age of fourteen; and the remaining part of 76l. 13s. to one hundred and thirteen women during sickness. The general meeting thought it their duty to publish these accounts, not only for the information of those members who were absent, but in order to call the attention of the public, and to solicit their support to this excellent institution, whose usefulness must be confined to its present number of recommended members, without an increase of benefactors and annual subscribers.

A communication by telegraphic signals has been opened between Norwich and Yarmouth for the general purposes of the inhabitants, and while it appears to promise a small emolument to individuals, it offers an extensive benefit to society. A few minutes will acquaint a person at Yarmouth with the wishes of his correspondent at Norwich, or

the intermediate towns, and an answer may be returned in half an hour, in tolerably clear weather, for the small expence of 6d.

An earthen pot containing upwards of five hundred pieces of ancient English silver coin was lately ploughed up near Aylsham. They are groats of Henry VII. pennies, &c. of the time of the Edwards, and two gold Angels of Henry VI.

Married.] Mr. John Slegg of the Hare-inn, Docking, to Miss Ward, of Fakenham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Mary Rent.—Mr. Peter M'Legon of his Majesty's ship Censor, to Miss Susan Jones.

Mr. Thomas Blunderfield, of Heckingham, to Miss Mary Hunt, of Yarmouth.

Mr. Charles Morley, junior, farmer, of Mildenhall, to Miss Elizabeth Preston.

Lieutenant George Shaw, of the East Norfolk regiment of militia, to Miss Sarah Barron, daughter of the late Mr. Barron of Halfed-lodge.

The Rev. Isaac Perry, of Norfolk, to Miss Copland, of Sherrington.

Mr. Rodwell, of East Harling, to Miss Rodwell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Rodwell, of that place.

Died.] At Swaffham, aged 50, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, of Carrell-house.

At Lynn, aged 80, Robert Freeman, esq. who had twice served the office of mayor of that borough.—Aged 32, Mr. Edmund Clark, hair-dresser.—Aged 74, Mrs. Storey, a maiden lady.

At Shimpling-hall, near Difs, Mr. Robert Carter.

At Bawburgh, in his 21th year, Mr. James Hart, eldest son of Mr. Hart, farmer.

In his 45th year, Mr. Cockfedge, of Pockthorpe.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Woolverton, schoolmaster.—Aged 66, Mrs. Rebecca Potter.—In his 60th year, Mr. William Newson, grocer, a man of strict honesty and integrity.—Mrs. Ives, relict of the late Jeremiah Ives, esq.—Mrs. Brown.—Aged 88, Mrs. A. Wickes.

At Lakenham, aged 66, Mr. Daniel Fulcher.

At Hales, near Loddon, Mr. Mickleburgh, junior, farmer.

At Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 66, Thomas Burton, esq.

At Ashwellthorpe, Mrs. Thomas Utting, second daughter of Robert Whaites, esq. late of Whitton.

At Billockby, in her 74th year, Mrs. Christmas, relict of Mr. George Christmas, of East Lexham.

At Bungay, aged 75, Mr. John Sawyer, late of Gisleham.

At Yarmouth, in his 32d year, Mr. Thomas Doggett, wine-cooper.

At East Dereham, aged 79, Mrs. Pratt, relict of Edward Roger Pratt, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married] At Ipswich, Lieutenant Watson, of the North York militia, to Miss Beckingham, daughter of Mr. Beckingham, cabinet-maker.

Died.] At Barrow, in her 79th year, Mrs. Hannah Ashby, sister of the rector of that parish.

At Bury, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Yates, mother of the Rev. Richard Yates, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, chaplain to Chelsea hospital, and author of the monastic history of Bury.—In his 60th year James Ward, gent. attorney at law, and senior burgess of the common council of that borough; also coroner for the liberty of Bury St. Edmunds.

Aged 77, the Rev. Joseph Sharpe, rector of Shadingfield, and Market Weston, both in this county. He was upwards of 40 years reader of St. James's parish, in Bury, but which office he had several years resigned.

ESSEX.

The military depot, in the erection of which a great number of persons have long been employed, is now completed. The whole is built in the most substantial manner, and has a noble appearance. It is situated on an eminence near the high road from Chelmsford to Colchester, commanding agreeable and diversified prospects. The main edifice is 75½ feet in length, 35 in breadth, and two stories high. The lower story, 17 feet high, consists of the armory, 50 feet by 30 in extent, fitted up with racks for the reception of 10,000 muskets, together with swords and bayonets, and also a cornice or projection appropriated to arranging pistols, after the manner of the new armoury in the Tower, the effect of which is pleasing and elegant; a furnishing room 30 feet by 9, and a lobby of the same dimensions. A handsome oak stair-case leads to the upper story, the principal room of which is of equal magnitude with the armoury, and furnished with racks on which various accoutrements are to be deposited; adjoining is the room adapted for cleaning them. The entrance to the principal structure is by large folding doors with stone jambs and head. There are four detached buildings; one at each angle 21 feet square, for the accommodation of the armourer, storekeeper, officer of the guard and soldiers, each consisting of a parlour and chamber over it, two small rooms, a kitchen and pantry paved with stone, and each having a small court-yard. There are also two magazines for ammunition, smith's shops and sheds, connected by a wall 9½ feet high, with entrance gates 10 feet wide, hung on stone piers. The area occupies a space of about an acre, inclosed by a ditch 6 feet wide, and defended by palisades.

Married.] Mr. Mayott, of Ramfden Park, to Miss Woodgate, eldest daughter of Mr. Woodgate, of Ramfden Hall.

At Colchester, Lieut. George Shaw, of the East Norfolk militia, to Miss Sarah Barron,

daughter of the late Mr. Barron, of Halsted Lodge.

At Bocking, Mr. Thomas Napier, of the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, London, to Miss Lydia Baynes.—Mr. Thomas Walford, of the Hare and Hounds, to Miss Reeve, daughter of Mr. Michael Reeve.

At Colchester, Mr. James Rayner, tailor and draper, to Miss Sarah Glandfield, of Lawford.

Died.] At Maldon, John Wright, esq.

At Chelmsford, Miss Henrietta Hunfdon.—Miss Euphemia Lockhart, daughter of the late Charles Lockhart, esq. of Muir Avonside.

At Stisted, the Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Patrishwick, and for many years curate of Paddington, Middlesex.

At Braintree, Mr. John Barrett, many years an eminent upholsterer of that place.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Hutchinson, son of the late Mr. Hutchinson, of Norwich.—Mr. Edward Wright, steward to Mrs. Chiffwell, of Debben Hall.

At Little Bromley, in her 10th year, Miss Newman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Newman.

At South Shoebury Parsonage, Mrs. Parsons.

At North Shoebury, Mr. Christopher Parsons, an eminent farmer and coal merchant.—Aged 63, Mrs. Fisher, of Great Wakering.

At Runwell, Mr. James Hardy, an opulent farmer.

KENT.

It is intended shortly to have an iron bridge thrown over Deptford Creek, to connect with Greenwich, so as to form a straight line of communication from London Bridge, which will shorten the distance two miles, when open regular streets are to be formed.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Read, of Collyersfarm, to Mrs. Coulter, of Bumpett, both in the parish of Linsted.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Wm. Cave, to Miss S. Pittock, of Northbourn.

At Maidstone, Mr. Thomas Bridges, to Miss Charlotte Martin.—Mr. Timothy Piper, to Miss Charlotte Bridges.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. J. Batt, to Miss Judith Elvey.—Mr. John Foster, to Miss Cole, fancy-dress-maker.

Died.] At Bridge, Mrs. Mary Falkner, aged 75.—Mr. Edward White, aged 75.

On Woolwich Common, Major Lawrence Hadley Newton, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At Ramsgate, aged 66, Edward Kemp, gent. late a lieutenant on half-pay of the 109th regiment. He served in the seven years' war in Germany, and was at the taking of Belleisle.

At Maidstone, aged 26, Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. Carter, auctioneer.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, of the Mitre coffee-house.—Mrs. Gilbert.—Mr. J. Homewood, eldest son of John Homewood, gent.—Mrs. Reynolds, of the Three Compasses.—The Rev. John Rice, rector of Walden.

At

At Marden, John Amherst Walter, esq.

At Yalding, James Gardner, esq.

At Canterbury, Mr. Lansell, plumber and glazier.

At Warehorn, Mrs. Howland, widow of the late Mr. John Howland.—Mrs. Mary Maylam.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Curteis, wife of Mr. Curteis, jun.

At Greenwich, aged 75, Mrs. Dunnage, widow of the late Thomas Dunnage, esq.

At Garlinge, near Margate, aged 82, Mrs. Peake, widow of the late Mr. William Peake, of Vincent Farm.

At Goodnestone, near Wingham, Mrs. Cage, relict of the late Lewis Cage, esq. of Milgate, and daughter of the Dowager Lady Bridges, of Goodnestone.

At Chatham, Mrs. Stiff, wife of Mr. Stiff, butcher.

At Goldstone, in the parish of Ash, aged 23, Miss Curling, only daughter of Thomas Curling, esq. of Goldstone, and late of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet.

At Boughton Monchelsea, Mr. Allchin, farmer.

SURRY.

Died.] At Streatham, aged 82, Mr. J. Finlay, sen.

At East Sheen, E. Geering, esq.

At Bridge Foot Farm, near Ripley, aged 56, Mr. John Devnish, sen. formerly of Fiddleworth, Suffex.

At Penge Cottage, Mrs. Gifford, wife of John Gifford, esq. police magistrate.

At Pycroft Cottage, near Chertsey, in her 58th year, Mrs. Griffiths.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Pratt, chymist and druggist, to Miss Cobby.

Died.] At Seaford, aged 82, Mr. Henry Bean, who had been a custom-house officer at that place, within a few months of fifty years, prior to his being placed on the superannuation list, which he solicited when he found himself incapable of doing his duty, a few years since.

At East Grinstead, aged 71, Mr. G. Rankin, attorney at law.

At Peasmarsh, aged 65, Mr. Dive Clarke.

At Brighton, aged 34, Miss Kipping, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Kipping.—Aged 14, Miss Mary Lloyd, second daughter of J. M. Lloyd, esq. of Lancing, M. P. for Steyning, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Suffex militia.

At Reigate, aged 65, John Bedford, esq. formerly of Aston Green.

At Hailsham, Mrs. J. Langham, aged 91.

At Cuckfield, aged 76, Mr. Berry, farrier.—Aged 29, Miss Lulham, daughter of the late Mr. Lulham, of Brighton.

At Stoke, aged 68, the Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, and only brother to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. He married Lady Louisa Kerr, daughter of

William Earl of Ancram, and sister to the present Marquis of Lothian, by whom he has left one son, Major-General Lennox, now the immediate heir of his uncle the Duke, and two daughters, Countess Bathurst and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley. Lord George was many years M. P. for the county of Suffex: in the memorable contest between Sir James Peachey (now Lord Selfey) and Sir T. S. Wilson, wherein the latter carried his election by protracting the poll to twenty-eight days, the friends of both parties found it necessary to disclaim all intention of disturbing Lord George in his seat, and the freeholders, in voting for either of the rival candidates, anxiously guarded his Lordship's interests: he retained his station thus honourably till it was his own wish to retire from Parliament, when the freeholders transferred their suffrages to his son. His Lordship was much beloved in private life, and adored by the soldiers of his regiment, to whom he ever shewed parental care and kindness. He was once involved in an unpleasant dispute with General Mostyn, then governor of Minorca, to whom he complained of the bad quality of the wine served to his men, and on the governor returning an offensive answer, his Lordship challenged him. The cause of *Fabrigas v. Mostyn* arose out of this dispute, and agitated our courts of law for a considerable time: but General Mostyn, who had thrown Mr. Fabrigas, a wine merchant, into a dungeon, and afterwards banished him the island, was finally saddled with 10,000*l.* damages, and costs of suit.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Channel, grocer, to Miss Forder, of Itchen Ferry.

At Millbrook, Mr. Adamson, ship-owner, of Sunderland, to Miss Allington, of Redbridge.

At Odiham, Coningsby Cort, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Hannam.

At Wickham, the Rev. Thomas Whipham, of Chiswick to Miss Atkins.

At Ringwood, the Rev. Mr. Galley, to Miss Ursula Hicks—Mr. R. E. Willmot, attorney of Bradford, Wilts, to Miss Cleaves, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cleaves.

At Romsey, Mr. G. Homely, of London, to Miss Seward, daughter of the late W. Seward, esq.

At Winchester, Mr. Corfe, surgeon, to Miss Graham.—Mr. John Crowder, builder, to Miss Jane Sparrow.

At Botley, R. Pierson, esq. to Miss Carr, daughter of the Rev. G. Carr.

Died.] Suddenly, Mr. Jameson, of Shirley.

At Appleby, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Richard Walker, D. D. rector of Shorwell, and Motteston, in the Isle of Wight, and of Worthy near Winchester.

At Alresford, aged 102, Mrs. Marshall, widow of the late Mr. B. Marshall, officer of excise.

At

At Winchester, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Joseph Wells.—John Jenherfon, esq.

At Southampton, Mr. Peter Bernard, senior, the oldest surgeon in that town. He died possessed of vast property, acquired by long and successful practice.

At Portsmouth, aged 87, Mrs. Cook, mother-in-law of Mr. Taswell, surgeon.—Mrs. Goldson, wife of Mr. Goldson, one of the magistrates of the Borough.—Miss Newberry, French teacher, at Mrs. Binstead's boarding school.—Mr. Carter of the Dock-yard, and many years clerk of St. George's chapel, Portsea.—The Rev. Mr. Dunn, formerly pastor of Orange-street chapel, Portsea.—Mrs. Palmer, relict of T. Palmer, esq.—Mr. D. Wilkes, a respectable ironmonger.—Major Creswell, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines. He was an officer of considerable merit, and received a wound in the action of Lord Nelson, at the Nile.—Mrs. Young, wife of Colonel Young, of the Portsmouth division of marines, and sister to the above Major Creswell.—Mr. R. Brown, carpenter of the Mill-brook schooner, in the harbour. As he was going aloft to take off the fore-top cross-tree, the gauntling accidentally gave way, and he fell upon the head of the main-yard which was lying upon the deck and from thence into the fore hatchway, and was killed.—Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. J. Lucas.—Mr. Fowler, son of Mr. Fowler, cabinet-maker.—Mr. J. Hancock, attorney, whose abilities and integrity had raised him to the highest respectability in his profession.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] Simon Hitchcock, esq. of Stanton St. Bernard, to Miss Walter.—Mr. James Hart, linen-draper, of Bradford, to Miss Williams, of Ross, Herefordshire.

At Salisbury, Mr. S. Arnold, of Gillingham, Dorset, to Miss C. Morris, daughter of Mr. Morris, builder.

Died.] At Cricklade, in her 38th year, Mrs. Bracher, wife of J. K. Bracher, esq.

At Salisbury, Miss Maria Brownjohn, youngest daughter of Mrs. Brownjohn.—Mr. George Snook.—Mr. Mark Gills, collar-maker.—In his 76th year, John Wyche, esq. many years an alderman and justice of peace for this city.—In the bloom of youth, Mrs. Worsfold, of Bulbridge farm.—Miss Wansey, eldest daughter of William Wansey, esq. of Warminster, lately deceased. To her family and affectionate friends this loss is truly afflicting; whilst those who knew her but to admire, regret, for their own sakes, that she no longer treads the path of social life, in the practice of every virtuous principle, a pattern to the world.

In her 92d year, Mrs. Butcher, of Milton, near Pewsey.

At Bradford, aged 45, the Rev. William Dunn, who exemplified in his life and conver-

sation those sublime truths which he enforced from the pulpit with peculiar energy.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Cleever, Mr. C. Hall, of Egham, to Miss Sarah Perkins, of Egham-hill.

At Reading, Mr. James Gater, of Walton-upon-Thames, to Miss Frances Layton, daughter of Mr. Richard Layton, of the Queen's-head.

Died.] At Three-mile Cross, Shinfield, aged 69, Mr. Bernard Body.

At Reading, Joseph Dalmer, esq.

At Egham, in her 80th year, the Hon. Dowager Lady Mary Eatte, daughter of the third Lord Bellenden, first cousin of the Duke of Roxburgh, and aunt to Mrs. Gawler, of Bishopsgate, near Egham.—Aged 75, the Rev. Joseph Wells, many years rector of Boxford, and Lehome Basslet, in this county.

At Newbury, in her 83d year, Mrs. Budd.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 7th of May the triennial ploughing match, under the patronage of the Bath and West of England Society, took place near the village of Radstock. Three candidates started, viz. Mr. Billingsley, with his two-furrow plough, drawn by six oxen, with a driver, to whom the judges assigned the first premium; Mr. Ludlow, with the Beverstone single plough, drawn by two horses, without a driver, second premium; and Mr. Rodberd, with a light one-wheel plough, drawn by three horses, with a driver, third premium. The field selected was an old French-grass layer, the soil very stiff, and abounding with loose stones; each plough had half an acre. Mr. Billingsley's man ploughed his half acre in an hour and thirty minutes; Mr. Ludlow's in two hours eight minutes and a half; and Mr. Rodberd's in an hour and thirty-eight minutes.

A gentleman of this county, a member of the Bath and West of England Society, has lately offered to shew a pair of oxen against any two oxen in England (the property of an individual grazier), for from one hundred guineas to fifty guineas, for greatness of size, best proportion of make, fattest in the most valuable points, and most complete finish in the shortest space of time. These oxen have been grazed upon a different principle or plan to any ever used in the West of England; from which it is proved, that cattle of the greatest size can be made immensely fat, at a moderate expence, four or five months after taken from grass.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. F. Pieltain, dancing-master, to Miss H. Felton, of Bristol.—Stephen Terry, esq. eldest son of Joseph Terry, esq. of Lummer House, Hants, to Miss Maria Seymer, only daughter of George Seymer, esq.—B. G. Stevenson, esq. to Miss Maria Rivers, second daughter of the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.—The Rev. Thomas Garner, fellow of All Souls' College,

College, Oxford, to Miss Parry, eldest daughter of Dr. Parry.

At Bristol, Mr. G. Johnson, to Miss Wilkins.—Mr. John Cole, mealman, to Miss Elizabeth Grace.—Mr. William Board, jun. of Lympham, to Miss Mary Ann Partridge. Mr. James Foster, statuary, to Miss Tayler.—Mr. Joseph Cook, to Miss Hurle, daughter of Mr. Hurle, of Stourton, Wilts.

At Claverton, the Rev. Robert C. Taunton, rector of Asley, Hampshire, to Miss Lucy Eckerfall, third daughter of John Eckerfall, esq. of Claverton House.

At Frome, Mr. John Hurst, to Miss E. Gollidge.

At Carhampton, Mr. William Withycombe Gibbs, of West Bagborough, to Miss Ann Withycombe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Withycombe; and, at the same time, Mr. John Gibbs, maltster, of Bridgewater, to Miss B. Withycombe, second daughter of the said late Mr. Withycombe. The brides are sisters, and the bridegrooms are their first cousins.

Died.] At Bath, aged 46, Joseph Renbridge, esq. many years a member of the Whig Club.—Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Price, baker.—Mr. Smith, butcher.—Mr. Millard.—Aged 71, Mrs. Chapman.—Aged 70, Mr. John Mackenzie, late serjeant at mace for twenty-four years, and twenty-five years receiver at the pit-office of the theatre.—Mrs. Coleman, grocer.—Colonel Innes.—Mrs. Rowles, sister to R. B. Robson, esq.—Mr. Reuben Lacy, baker.—Mr. J. Rogers, cheesemonger, of Bristol.—Mr. Samuel Cox, bookbinder.—Mr. Isaac Collett, wine and brandy-merchant, and a banker of this city. He went to bed apparently in good health, but was found lifeless in the morning, having expired in an apoplectic fit. He was a man of great probity, benevolence, and gentleness of manners; most deservedly respected by all who knew his character, and beloved by a numerous acquaintance.

Mr. C. Harford, baker, and serjeant of one of the companies of Bath volunteers.—J. Llewellyn, esq. of Welch St. Donats, Glamorgan, one of the justices of peace for that county, for which he served the office of sheriff in 1789.—Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. Reynolds, perfumer.—George Redhead, esq. late of Hutton-hall, Cumberland, and a deputy-lieutenant for that county. Poverty and misfortune will severely feel his loss, for he was a liberal benefactor.

At Weston, aged 25, Thomas William Birchall, esq. of the royal navy.

At Bathford, John Halliday, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and for many years representative in parliament for the borough of Taunton.

At Crewkerne, aged 28, R. N. Palmer, esq. solicitor, of Axminster, and captain-commandant of the united companies of Axminster and Shute volunteers.

At Bristol, Mr. Wood, an eminent merchant, of Cork.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Levy.—Mr. Richard Workman, accountant.—Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Blackburn, relict of the late William Blackburn, esq. of Tower Head, in the parish of Banwell.—Mr. Phillips, many years principal clerk, to Messrs. Ireland, Wright, and Co.—Mrs. Ann Jones, sister of Mr. Bayley.

At Frome, Mr. Jones, post-master, and master of the Royal Clarence lodge of free-masons, established in that town. He was an active member of society, and universally respected for his attention to the duties of his office. He was attended to his grave by the members and visiting brethren of that lodge, also by the masters, officers, and brethren of the lodges of Shepton-Mallet and Bradford, and a numerous assembly of masons from different parts of the country, in solemn procession, with martial music, and drums covered with black. A most appropriate and impressive oration was delivered at the grave by the deputy provincial grand master of the county (Mr. Meyler, of Bath), who attended on the occasion; and an immense concourse of people assembled, partly excited by curiosity, but mostly out of respect to the deceased.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Hoskyns Abraham, upwards of thirty years rector of Martin-cum-Nempnett: he was much respected for his exemplary discharge of the social and clerical duties, and for his extensive learning.

Mrs. Barter, wife of the Rev. William Barter, rector of Timsbury, and daughter of Jacob Mogg, esq. of High Littleton, in this county. By all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, her rare and social endowments were not only well known, but highly appreciated; but the more valuable and estimable acquisitions of conjugal love, filial duty, and fraternal affection, never shone more resplendent than in her character. Her charities, though not extensive or ostentatious, were always well-directed, having an higher interest in discovering the necessities of the distressed, than in guarding her munificence against the impositions of the vicious. The cheerful and innocent hilarity of her heart never failed to inspire pleasure wherever she appeared; and the native goodness and complacency of her disposition rendered her equally the object of esteem and admiration.

By a fall from a stage-coach, Mr. Stowers, son of Mr. Stowers, nursery-man, of Bath-Easton.

At Clifton, Major Burlton, of the Wilts militia.

At Ashweek, Mr. Hill, aged 51.—Mr. Nicholas Roper, watchmaker, of Oakhill.

At Knowle, Mr. Westcott.

At Marston Bigott, Mr. James Hogg, above sixty years a faithful domestic in the family of the Earl of Cork.

At Frome, Mr. Benjamin Crocker, land-surveyor, eldest son of Mr. Crocker.—In the prime of life, Mr. George Clement, of Lothbury, cloth-factor, son of Mr. Clement, of Frome.

At Stourton, Mr. William Chafin.

At Hatfield Place, Widcombe, William Hall, esq.

Mr. Bailey, of Holt. He had been missing nearly six weeks, when his body was found in the canal, near Swindon, with appearances that too plainly indicated that he had been murdered. The skull had been perforated, the orifice being about the size of a pistol ball, and a heavy stone was tied to the neck to keep the body down in the water. Some peculiarities in the behaviour of a man who had worked on the navigation, excited a suspicion that he knew the deceased had been murdered, and thrown into that part of the canal; which occasioned it to be dragged, and on the body being found, the man was taken into custody, and committed to prison.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Yeovil, Mr. J. Slatter, of Ilminster, to Miss E. Bulton, daughter of Mr. Bulton, of the Custom-house, London.

Died.] At Abbotbury, Mrs. Joan Ford, aged 104 years. She was many years mistress of the Ship inn in that town, but had for some time retired.

At Dewlish, — Gundry, esq. He was of a mild and affable disposition, liberal and kind to his domestics. In him the poor found a strenuous friend, and to all who visited his house the hospitable board was generously spread.

At Camborn, Mr. John Newton, many years proprietor of the hotel there.

At Dorchester, aged 28, Mr. George Eyles.

At Blandford, Mrs. Tice, wife of Mr. Tice.

DEVONSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately removing a large heap of stones, to repair the turnpike-road near Ashburton, they discovered *seven celts*, placed close to each other, in regular order.

At a meeting of the Western Apian Society, held at Exeter, a premium of the first rate was adjudged to Mr. J. Isaac, for having last year taken the greatest quantity of honey without destroying the bees.—Premiums were also adjudged to J. Ellis and J. Wentlake, for having taken from their bees the value of one year's rent of their cottages and gardens.

Among the other improvements taking place at Plymouth for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants and strangers, an act of parliament is just passed for making a new coach and horse road, from the Lower Glacis of the Citadel, through Higher Mill Lane, by Mill Prison, over Stonehouse Hill, through Stonehouse, to Cornwall Passage: this will be a great convenience to those per-

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sons who have occasion to travel to the south-west coast of Cornwall. The very elegant and spacious new market, for which 10,000l. has been raised by the mayor and commonalty on tontine shares, situate in Bloody Field, behind the Pig-market and Old Town, goes on rapidly, and when finished will be equal to any market-place in the United Kingdom.

Married.] At Ottery, Mr. Jonathan Glyde, corn-merchant, of St. Thomas, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. Evans, sergemaker.

Died.] At Southbrook, near Exeter, Mrs. Farnham, wife of Mr. Farnham.

At Alphington, Mrs. Forshall, wife of Captain Forshall, of the Royal Marines.

At Tiverton Castle, Sir Thos. Carew, bart.

At Exeter, aged 26, Major Wm. Erskine, of the 71st regiment of foot, and youngest son of the late James Erskine, esq. of Cardrossin, Perthshire.—The Rev. Mr. Clark, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral, and rector of Kenn and Moreton-hampstead in this county.—Mrs. Susannah Towgood, daughter of the late Rev. Micajah Towgood, of this city:—Aged 21, Miss Harriet Trewman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Trewman, printer. The amiable softness of her manners, and the unaffected goodness of her disposition, endeared her not only to her relatives, but to all her acquaintance, by whom her loss is most sincerely lamented.

At Chulmleigh, Mrs. Stukely, wife of Mr. Stukeley, surgeon.

At Ottery, Mrs. Elizabeth Mundy, relict of Mr. T. Mundy.

At Laymore, in the parish of Thorncomb, Mr. Daniel Dampier, formerly captain of a merchant vessel which he had built at Weymouth.

At Mr. Batt's, in Chudleigh, Mr. Nicholas R. Broad, aged 21, only son of Mr. William Broad, of Penzance, in Cornwall. He was truly generous and charitable; highly respected when living, and died sincerely lamented by his family, friends, and acquaintance.

CORNWALL.

The Society of Arts have voted their silver medal and fifteen guineas to William Pearce, near Helston. When fifty years old (eighteen years since) he began the improvement of twelve acres of barren down; his whole capital one mare and one shilling per day, earned by hard labour. In 1803 this land produced ten bushels of Cornish barley, nine trusses of hay, two hogheads of oats, and ten bushels of wheat, besides pasture for cattle. He has brought up seven children, of whom two sons have fallen in defence of their country, and two are now volunteers. Pearce's house and out-buildings are of turf walls and thatch, and the whole executed by himself.

Married.] Capt. Boulderston of the Prince Adolphus Packet, to Miss Carne, daughter of John Carne, esq. of Falmouth.—Captain Edward Clarke, of the brig Joseph, to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, of St. Ives.—The Rev.

3 Y

Edwards

Edward Rodd, rector of St. Just, to Miss Rashleigh, daughter of Charles Rashleigh, esq. of Duporth St. Austell—Mr. T. P. Morgan, surgeon and apothecary, of Egloskerry, near Launceston, to Miss Grace Hurdon, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Hurdon, of Trelodick.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. Forster, to Miss Hext, daughter of the late Samuel Hext, esq.

At St. Breock, Mr. Thomas Hawkey, of St. Iffey, aged 22, to Mrs. Pedlar, aged 72.

Died.] At his seat at Penhall, Egloskerry, John Bidlake Herring Cloberry, esq.

At Bodmin, aged 84, Mr. Fry, one of the common council of that borough.

At East Looe, aged 74, Mrs. S. Kingston.

At St. Kew, Henry Lollard, lately a strong hale man, of the pernicious effects of an ointment with which a quack doctor rubbed some ulcers in his legs. It is suspected to have contained arsenic, for soon after it was applied he was seized with a violent vomiting, which speedily put a period to his life.

At Truro, Mr. John Peters, son of Mrs. Peters, of Falmouth. He went to bed apparently well, and was found dead the next morning.

Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. Kendall, innkeeper, at Sithney Church Town. She slipped in going up stairs, fell backwards, and fractured her skull, which accident she survived only a few hours.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married] At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, esq. of Ardenconnal, to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

At Perth, Mr. Patrick Stewart, to Miss Margaret Stewart, daughter of Mr. William Stewart, merchant.

At Milheugh, Mr. John Thompson, surgeon, of Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Millar, daughter of the late John Millar, esq. professor of law, at the University of Glasgow.

At Stonehaven, Mr. Thomas Kinnear, writer, to Miss Margaret Kinloch, third daughter of the late George Kinloch, esq. of Jamaica.

At Ardersier, Æneas Falconer, esq. of Blackhill, to Miss Margaret Macpherson.

At Glasgow, Captain George M'Key, of the 78th regiment, to Miss Flora M'Neil, daughter of William M'Neil, esq. merchant.

Died] At Charlesfield, Miss Agnes Hardy, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Hardy, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

At Greenbank, near Greenock, in her 94th year, Mrs. Scott, relict of James Scott, merchant, in Greenock.

At Kelfo, Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieutenant William Miller, of the royal navy.

At Falkirk, in his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Duncanson, merchant.

At Holywood Manse, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Johnson, minister of the gospel in that parish, in the 59th year of his age, and 34th of his

ministry. His superior talents, learning, and worth, fitted him for a wide sphere of usefulness; and the activity and success with which he filled it, have long been known and acknowledged by the world. His relatives and friends, his beloved flock, and the numerous objects of his care and bounty, must ever cherish the remembrance of those virtues which endeared him to their hearts, and mourn over the heavy loss which they have sustained. But their loss is his gain; for, before his lips were sealed by death, he was strengthened to give the most decided testimony to the truth and excellence of that gospel which he had preached, to declare his long experience of its influence on his own heart and conduct, and to express the full assurance of hope, with which he resigned his spirit into his Saviour's hands.

At Perth, Mr. James Ballingall, merchant.

At Aberdeen, in his 70th year, Mr. John Boyle, bookseller.

At Weirbank-house, near Melrose, the Rev. John Kemp, D.D. one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and many years secretary to the society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge.

At Cattlecraigs, in the parish of Daviot, in her 101st year, Mrs. Jane Rait, relict of the late George Walker, farmer. She retained her memory and other faculties to her last hour, and visited several of her own family, at some distance from her house, only five days before her death.

At Braxholm, in his 16th year, William, the eldest son of Adam Ogilvie, esq. of Hartwoodmynnes.

At Pennycuik, Lieutenant C. Clerk, late of the 72d regiment.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, of Leefs, bart. sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire.—Mrs. Gordon of Hall-head.

At Elgin, William Brodie, esq. of Milton.

At Kelfo, in his 68th year, Dr. Christopher Douglas, physician.

At Moufswald-place, Mr. James Carruthers, aged 56.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Belfast, Mr. James Hunter, architect.

At Waterford, Arthur Gore, esq. one of the sheriffs of Kilkenny.—Miss Power, sister of Nicholas Power, esq. of Rockshire.

At Heathville-lodge, near Mitchelstown, county of Cork, Miss M. O'Mahony, daughter of T. O'Mahony, esq.

At Newtonperry, Samuel M'Call, esq. merchant of Limerick.

At Downpatrick, Joseph Richardson, esq. excise officer, and a member of the Down volunteers.

At Newtonards, John Porlock, esq. first lieutenant of the yeomanry corps of that place. During the late rebellion he displayed the most firm and undaunted courage on various occasions.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, Mrs. Mills, aged 118. She was followed to her grave by 295 of her children, grand-children, great grand children, and great great grand children, sixty of whom, named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's parish. For 97 years she practised midwifery, during which period it is stated that she ushered into the world 143,000 persons. She retained her senses to the last, and followed her business till within two days of her death.

At Vienna, the celebrated German dramatist Schiller, of a nervous fever.

At Verdun, in France, Lieutenant William Fitzgerald, second son of the Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, late of the frigate *La Minerve*, which, on the 2d of July, 1803, went aground in a fog near Cherbourg, and was taken by the enemy, but not till after a gallant resistance, while resistance was of any avail. He and his brother, a young midshipman, only twelve years old, who shared in the danger of this disastrous event, were marched several hundred miles into the interior of the country, to different places of confinement, and ultimately to Verdun, where the despair of an exchange of prisoners, and consequently of any farther opportunity of distinguishing himself in the service of his country during the remainder of the war, is supposed to have preyed upon his spirits, and to have produced a decline, which on the

19th of February released him from his earthly captivity, and opened brighter prospects to his view; for in his last moments he displayed that dignified serenity and steadiness of mind, which so well accorded with his character through life. "Cheerful and resigned to the last," says Captain Brenton, in a letter to his afflicted father, "we must all most sincerely regret him—you, Sir, as an amiable and beloved son—myself as a valuable friend—and his country as a brave and meritorious officer. I have this moment (21st February) returned from accompanying his remains to the grave: his funeral was attended by every officer of the army and navy, and by each he is sincerely regretted." This promising young man, thus cut off in the prime of life, had fought on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, as a midshipman on board the *Marborough*, which, next to the *Invincible*, suffered most in that glorious action: though severely wounded he refused to quit his station till the battle was over, and he saw his country triumphant. A society of London merchants, who afterwards met for the purpose of rewarding the officers who had chiefly distinguished themselves on that glorious occasion, presented him with a valuable piece of plate with a suitable inscription.—These honorable testimonies of his merit are the only consolation now left to his afflicted relatives and friends.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE King of Sweden has been pleased to open his port of Stralsund to the importation of British goods, upon conditions highly favourable to the commerce of this country.

The commercial intercourse of Great Britain with both the East and West Indies, with America, and not less with the Mediterranean, is most unhappily embarrassed by the sailing of the French and Spanish fleets, and by the uncertainty in which we are still left respecting their destination.

The French Government has lately increased the rigour of its restrictions upon the trade between England and Holland to such a degree, that even letters of commercial correspondence between the two countries are now prohibited.

The interruptions given to trade over Europe in consequence of the late prevalence of the yellow fever in Spain and Italy, and the general fear of its importation with merchants goods, begin to be at an end.

The house of Reichards, at Amsterdam, has lately become bankrupt. Its debts are said to have amounted to several hundred thousand pounds sterling. Its failure threw a momentary gloom over peoples countenances, on Change, in that city.

The value of the exports for the last year, by sea from St. Petersburg, is the latest date to which the Custom-house accounts have been settled, amounts to 30,000,000 of roubles.

The French 5 per cents. are at 59 fr. 50 c.

The value of the Dutch stocks in general has rather risen than fallen since the change of the Government.

The British 3 per cents. are at 58½.

Mr. Bolton has finished a new coinage for Ireland; but, on account of some misunderstanding about the official warrant, the pieces remain still at his manufactory at Soho, near Birmingham.

The New London Docks were finally opened for the reception of shipping, on Saturday the 25th of May.

The average price of leather in the butt of about 56lb. now varies from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d.

The underwriters of London are likely to suffer considerably by the recent losses of shipping in the West Indies. The planters, and the merchants in London, their creditors and consignees, also suffer materially by those depredations on the islands by which the French have done much more of damage than they have gained of advantage. We are sorry to learn that the mischief must be felt more especially by the merchants of Glasgow and other parts of the west of Scotland.

The works of the Caledonian Canal are in a rapid progress. Their construction contributing so essentially to the employment of the labourers in the Scottish Highlands, has done much to prevent the emigrations so very frequent before their commencement.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late prevailing cold winds have much impeded the growth of wheats and early sown barley, and oats on the cool strong soils.

Beans, and the hardy kinds of field-pease, look well, having suffered less from the severity of the season than the white-corn crops.

In well-managed districts, the turnip-fallows are in a state of great forwardness; and much manure has already been laid upon them.

The rape and turnip crops remaining for seed, from their healthy appearance and full blossom, promise great abundance; and as there is now growing a large quantity of the Swedish kind, that it is probable that the utility of a valuable turnip is become better understood.

In the fens the farmers have finished sowing their spring crops; and from the good condition the lands were in, plentiful and abundant crops may be expected.

From the late frequent frosty mornings and cold north easterly winds, the fruit-trees, both wall and standards, in exposed situations, have suffered much; and the smaller berry-fruit will not prove so productive as might have been expected from the great shew of blossom.

Lean stock at the late fairs, both cattle and sheep, have experienced a pretty considerable reduction in prices, owing to the backwardness in the growth of pastures, natural as well as artificial; consequently a want of early keep, which has occasioned dull sales in the plentiful numbers brought to market. Fresh milking-cows, and good draft horses, are still in demand, and obtain good prices. Sows with pigs, and small stores for the dairies, are very dear, and much in request; the larger sort of swine, of which there are a large stock on hand, are cheap and scarcely saleable.

The price of Wheat, in most of the midland counties, has rather advanced. At Mark-lane, on the 27th of May, the sales were rather brisk. Wheat was from 74s. to 90s. 94s. to 96s. Barley 33s. to 38s. and but little in demand. Oats 26s. to 31s.

In Smithfield-market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per stone. Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

In St. James's-market, Hay fetches from 3l. 3s. to 5l. And Straw from 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 18s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer?		
Highest 30. 10.	May 14.	Wind N.E.	Highest 65°.	May 20, 21, & 22.	Wind S.E.
Lowest 29. 30.	May 11.	Wind W.	Lowest 32°.	May 1.	Wind W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Between the evenings of the eleventh and twelfth instant, the mercury rose from 29. 30. to 29. 95.		Greatest variation in 24 hours.	On the 22d the thermometer was once at 65°, but on the 23d it never rose higher than 52°.	

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report, is equal to 2.162 inches in height.

The mean height of the thermometer for the month that is now closed, is little more than 49 deg. which is 9 deg. less than the average heat of the same period of last year. The coldness of the season has been generally noticed and complained of; and the severity of the winds will probably do considerable damage to the fruits. At the end of April we experienced a heavy fall of snow, which in places where it was drifted was laying on the ground three days.

The density of the atmosphere has been very variable; but the changes have not been great. We have had nine or ten days in which there has been rain; but the quantity fallen is but comparatively small, considering that the former months of the present year may be reckoned as dry. The wind has come half the month from the easterly points; it has, however, been variable, and on many days it has blown from all the points of the compass.

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